P & O
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,837—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains,	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	6408	J. R. London	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
ORIENTAL	6924	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	6924	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5108	J. R. London	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

* She will call at Karachi.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains,	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

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	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
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This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th Jan. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	1st February.
" D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saputti	29th "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 27th January, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 30th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

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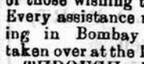

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouverl	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Darrando	7th June 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Viquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.
The above are manufactured daily on the premises
BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.
ICES.
CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

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of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing
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cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.
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STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS
are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.
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KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

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(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
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"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"
Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.
It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.
The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."
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The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.
IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.
The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1899, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 53 mins.
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HELICAL TUBE
TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any others tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.
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The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	30 6
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by the World-renowned
ADA DELROY COMPANY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD.
The Management have much gratification in announcing the advent to Bombay of the distinguished
BURLESQUE AND TERPSICHOREAN ARTISTE,
MISS ADA DELROY,
And her powerful Combination of
ARTISTIC ENTERTAINERS,
Who will inaugurate a brief
SEASON OF THIRTEEN NIGHTS,
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE, COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, FEB. 3RD.
THE ENTERTAINMENT,
to be presented by MISS DELROY'S Co., is
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT
to anything previously witnessed in Bombay, and is the
MOST NOVEL & ORIGINAL
performance ever seen.
Full particulars later—Plan of Reserve Seats Now open at
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
Admission : Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
JAMES MORGAN,
Business Representative.

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In consequence of the enthusiastic manner in which Boucicault's beautiful Irish drama Arrah-Na-Pogue was received on Saturday Night the
TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY
Have postponed their departure for Calcutta for a few days and will
GIVE 3 MORE PERFORMANCES
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JANUARY 29.
Production for positively the last time of the beautiful Irish Drama,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30.
SPECIAL LADIES' NIGHT,
On which occasion ladies will be admitted at half rates to all parts of the Theatre. Production by general desire of the favorite Ladies' Drama,
EAST LYNNE,
In which Miss Ella Carrington will repeat her powerful and pathetic performance of Lady Isabel.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 31.
Production of the up-to-date Musical Extravaganza,
FROLICKSOME FAUST.
POSITIVELY FAREWELL APPEARANCE.
Admission Rates : Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee.
Military and Naval Men in Uniform Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.,

N.B.—It was found necessary on SATURDAY NIGHT in consequence of the length of the Programme to curtail Arrah-Na-Pogue. To-night the drama will be given in its entirety.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW
TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.
FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on the 3rd FEBRUARY.
PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from
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Developing and Printing undertaken.
J. NEUBERG,
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6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150 c. sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhuit, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel does the best (Glazing) for Shirt's Cuffs and Collars if sent after get washed by your own (Dhobees) within a short Notice.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

HAY in BALES. Good quality. Apply DIPMAL, care of Post-Master, Khandalla.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold every where, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Pot bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma : immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	14
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece goods, as per the following :—
A quantity of household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, mesnads, whatnot, round, dressing, wash-hand, and writing tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, cots, iron safe, etc.
1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart, in very good order.
1 mahogany Cottage piano, by Soundy.
1 cottage piano, by Rose and Co.
1 Dining table and 1 office table, made to order, by John Roberts.
3 cases each 100 pieces blue check muslin, 40 inches 24 yards.
On account of the concerned—
3 cases black cotton coatings, ex s s Imperator.
2 cases black coating, ex s s Imperatrix.
3 cases black cotton coating, ex s s Imperatrix.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong office shigram, with bay horse and harness.
1 pair Fox-terrier dog and bitch.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand open phaeton.
1 Lady's Pendragon and 1 Gent's Swift bicycles in good order.
A number of Ladies and Gent's pneumatic bicycles and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co., the office and household furniture of Messrs. Mansfield & Sons, consisting of office tables, chairs, glass, cupboards and book cases, pigeonhole press, large shelves, lamps, clock, chest of drawers, for plan drawing, table screen, almira, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safe with Chubb's lock, 2 and 5 light candelabra, ice-box with refrigerator, American organ, Singer's pneumatic bicycle, D. B. B. L. bowling piece, 1 set morocco bound 25 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, latest edition (new), &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society Press, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart, in very good order. American organ, electric fountain, camera, table ornaments, carpets, lamps, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of H. TAYLOR, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET, OR DON TAD, 1ST ROW.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khatoobhai, widow of Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of April, 1894, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of fazzudari land, whereof the Trustees of the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora de Esperance are the fazzudars, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Kambekar Street, or 1st Don Tad Street, alias Don Tad 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Moholla Masjid Street, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay formerly in the sub-registration district of Mandvi, and now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards, be the same, a little more or less, registered in the books of the fazzundars in the name of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porbundri, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B, Ward No. 2507, and Street Nos. 231 and 265, and bounded on the north, by the house of Khoja Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, on the east, by a Sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property belonging jointly to the heirs of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, on the south, by the house of Syadance Khaloo Nubee, and on the west, by the Kambekar Street, or 1st Don Tad Street, alias Don Tad, 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Mohalla Masjid Street, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. T. H. Jones, consisting of wearing apparel, revolver, dressing case, books, pneumatic bicycle, clothes, press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, easy chair, &c.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th January, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, NEAR BHOOLESHWAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the surviving Mortgagor, Mr. Vithuldas Ramdas and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Mr. Tricumdas Ramdas, and also on account and at the risk of the guarantors, Messrs. Dayal Bhimjee, Ratansi Lalljee, Vussonjee Purshotum, Thackersey Geila, Gopaljee Kallianjee, Meghjee Hunsraj and Jewan Ramjee, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the transferees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1891. All that piece or parcel of land, containing by a measurement (835) eight hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 117 and 630, New Nos. 919 and 2984, old survey Nos. 94 and 95, new survey Nos. 457 and 467, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, along with the property on the north and east of the property under description under No. 3842, together with the foundations which have been filled up and completed for new buildings to be erected thereon and forming part of the property known by the name of Bhow Madanjee's Cart, situate at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Pedistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east, by the property formerly of Tricumdas Ramdas and Vithuldas Ramdas, but now of the Shree Jaoshi Margi Goswami Balko Gopingi Stankhatano charity, on the west, by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the north, by a common passage leading to the said property, on the east, from the said Portuguese Church Street, and on the south, by the property of Narotamdas Jamnadas and now in the occupation of the mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the Transferees of the mortgage at his office No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street next to Messrs. Singer and Co., the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar consisting of a superb collection of porcelain, glass, and majolica, engraved table ornaments and flower vases, handsome time pieces with majolica stands, card, baskets, gilt and bronzed teapoys, Russian coffee machine, sample trunks of sizes, enamelled-ware, &c.
The above will be on view, 3 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th January, 1900.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

MESSMAN REQUIRED for BOAT CLUB, at Kirkee. Messman to supply Meals and Liquor. Further particulars on application to Undersigned. Offers will be received till 31st January, 1900.
W. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON, MAJOR,
Hon. Secretary, P. R. C. B. C.
Poona, 22nd January, 1900.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast hand-writer and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROSSE" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to
Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000
HEAD OFFICE
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum credited does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karachi.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gillman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WATT, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	LLOLO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS 9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
1 and 2 months—4 per cent. per annum.
3 months—7 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
BURKE'S SLOE GIN.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.
BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

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FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32.....	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley.....	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow.....	...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32.....	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32....	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...	...
Dinumens—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson.....	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot : (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy.....	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle.....	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—

NOTICES.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME is OPEN from the beginning of October to the middle of June, and now has separate wards for Men, Women and Children. All Applications for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Bombay, accompanied by a Certificate from a Medical Officer stating the case is a suitable one for admission to the Home. Books of Certificates will be supplied to Medical Officers on Application to the Undersigned.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
European General Hospital, Endowment Fund.
Green Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 688 OF 1898.

THOMAS HENRY MOORE and another, formerly carrying on business together in Copartnership in Bombay under the name and firm of Thomas Henry Moore and Company .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

HUSSONBHAI MOOLJI and SOOLEMANBHAI MOOLJI carrying on business together in Co-partnership under the name and firm of Hussonbhai Sulleman and Company .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the tannery and building thereon, situate lying and being at Ubarvari on the Northern side of Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2·82 square yards be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 4, Collector's new No. 1643, and new Survey No. 2·3743 and bounded as follows:—that is on the North by Government ground, on the South and East, by the land now or formerly belonging to one Pooja Wassan Abdul Gadir, and on the West by Mahim Bay.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1899

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, 81 hinstone Circle, on MONDAY, 29th January 1900 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

V.—To determine the number of Directors and their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 15th January 1900.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation on MONDAY, the 29th day of January, 1900, at 3-15 P.M. or immediately after the ordinary General Meeting of the Corporation, to be held at 3 P.M. on the same day and at the same place shall be concluded, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions:—

(1). That the following words shall be added to the end, and so form portion of Article CI of the Corporation's Articles of Association, namely:—

"But the Directors may, from time to time, without obtaining the sanction of a General Meeting, pay to the shareholders (on account of the next forthcoming dividend), such interim dividends, as in their judgment the position of the Company justifies."

(2.) That so much of Article XII of the Corporation's Articles of Association, as provides that no Shareholder shall hold more than fifty shares at one time on his own account, and shall not hold more than that number at any one time in any one representative capacity be and the same hereby is repealed and that the words:—

"Notwithstanding the Regulation or Clause XII of these presents and by way of exception thereto occurering in Article XLIV be, and the same hereby are repealed."

(3). That Article XXII of the Corporation's Articles of Association be and the same hereby is repealed, and that the following Article be and the same hereby is substituted, for the Article so repealed, namely:—

"XXII. Upon the registration of every transfer of a whole share or shares of Rs. 2,500 a fee of two Rupees shall be payable to the Company by the transferor, and upon the registration of every transfer of a quarter share or Shares for Rs. 625, a fee of eight annas only shall be payable to the Company by the transferor; but no fee shall be payable for or upon the issue of a first certificate."

(4). That Article LXXI of the Articles of the Corporation be and the same hereby is repealed, and that the following Article be and the same hereby is substituted, for the Article so repealed, namely:—

"LXXI.—The Resident partner or representative, or if there be more than one such resident or representative, such one of the residents partners or representatives for the time being of the firm, House, or Copartnery, of Messrs Wallace & Company at Bombay, as shall be designated for the purpose by Messrs. William & Company, shall at his option be and continue the Chairman of the Company and of the Board of Directors, notwithstanding any clause or regulation of the Company or in these presents to the contrary."

And that in Article XC the words "the Senior or" be and the same hereby, are repealed, and that he word or article "a," the and the same hereby is substituted in place of the words so repealed,

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasures & Managers.
Bombay, 20th January, 1900.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates —

For 1 Year, 6 per cent. per annum.
„ 9 Months, 5½ „ „
„ 6 „ 5 „ „
„ 3 „ 4 „ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 9-24m., 10-43s. Low water, 4-2m., 3-42s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Association.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be given by Dr. M. Gibson, on Light this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m., at Mrs. Crowe's bungalow, the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

PRINCE'S Dock.—The steamer Clydesdale left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Arabia entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Okhla on Saturday, and the steamer Oriental left it on Friday and the steamer Parramatta on Saturday.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY THE CREW OF A PROW.—Bhanji Kanji, a merchant, has reported to the police that, on the 25th instant, he engaged a prow to convey his goods to the steam-ship Orissa, and that he subsequently found that the tindal and the crew had abandoned the prow and three cases, containing goods, of the value of Rs. 165, stolen therefrom.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a male child was, on Friday afternoon, found floating in the sea, off Stone Bunder by the tindal of a tony. The police were informed, and they had the child removed from the water. The deceased appeared to be a Kathiawari child, of about four years of age. The body was emaciated, as if the deceased had been ailing. A battakee was beaten, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following are the Handicap allowances and results of the races sailed on Saturday last:—

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'p M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	4	Mr A Monk	5 34	2 39
HMS Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr A Whittle	Did not finish.	
H M S Plassy's.	4	Lieut W R B Douglas.	Did not finish.	

Course No. 1=7·1 miles—1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

YACHT'S HANDICAPE RACE.

For Cups presented by the Honorary Secretary.

Names of Boats	H'p M's	Owners	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Stella	3	Col H W Boyd, IMS...	6 3 50	2 45 50
Chita	5	Mr E Comber	6 29 8	3 9 5
Melody	8	Mr J B K Macbeth	6 37 29	3 14 29
Nanita	10	Mr G T W Oliver		
Kismat	10	Mr W P Symonds	Did not Finish.	
Mannikin	16	Officers, R A		
Turquise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	Did not start.	

Course No. 3=10·5 miles—Cups and 1st prize won by Stella, 2nd Prize won by Chita, and 3rd prize won by Melody. Pending decision of the Sailing Committee as to whether the race finished after dark.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE

Result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats	Owners	Time of Arrival H M S
Tomtit.....	Mr R H Hopkins.....	5 47 31
Britannia	Col L Govan	6 17 38
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	6 22 8
Meg	Mr W Murray	Did not start.

Course No. 1=7·1 miles—1st prize won by Tomtit.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION.

BANKATRAM SUKRAM MARWADI VS. MANIKCHAND VALAD NAVALMAL.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, District Judge of Ahmednagar in appeal No. 70 of 1898. Mr. S. R. Balkhale appeared for Bankatram, original plaintiff and appellant, and Mr. B. N. Bhajekar appeared for Manikchand, original defendant and respondent.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said: In this case the original mortgage sought to be redeemed was admittedly passed for 900 rupees in 1877 by Karimbi to one Hamsbirmal. The equity of redemption was sold through Court and purchased by one Sheik Makbul who first mortgaged the property to the old mortgagee for 900 rupees in 1878 and then sold his rights in 1879 by a private deed of sale to Dagdu and Govinda for 1,425 rupees. These last purchasers sold their rights to one Mulchand from whom the appellant plaintiff purchased the same rights for 400 rupees in 1890, and brought the present suit for the redemption of the original mortgage of Karimbi. The respondent, who is the heir of the original mortgagee, admitted Karimbi's mortgage of 1877, and Sheik Makbul's mortgage of 1878 for 900 rupees. He stated, however, that Sheik Makbul borrowed 200 rupees in addition and then sold the property to Dagdu and Govinda who undertook out of the sale price of 1,425 rupees to pay 1 200 rupees to the respondent for the mortgage and simple money debt due by Sheik Makbul. He urged that the plaintiff could only redeem by paying the sum due on the whole account, which sum was 3,370 rupees. The Court of first instance held that the principal charge on the property was the original mortgage of 900 rupees and not 1,200 rupees, which was the sum represented in Shiek Makbul's sale-deed passed to Dagdu and Govinda as being the amount to be paid by them to the respondent-defendant. An award was made of 833 rupees 8 annas 6 pies as being the balance due on the mortgage for 900 rupees. The District Judge held that the principal charge was 1,200 rupees, which the appellant was bound to satisfy with interest, and he awarded 1,613 rupees 8 annas 9 pies as the balance due. The District Judge was of opinion that under the deed, exhibit 52, the appellant before us obtained the right to redeem the property only on condition that he paid 1,200 rupees with interest to the mortgagee. In second appeal it was contended by the appellant that the District Judge was in error in holding that the principal charge was of 1,200 rupees and not 900 rupees for which sum alone the mortgage bond was passed. The only point for consideration in thus whether the appellant was liable only for the principal mortgage of 900 rupees or whether he was further liable for the 300 rupees in addition comprised in the deed of sale passed by Sheik Makbul to Dagdu and Govinda and which the latter undertook to pay. In addition to the respondent. This sum of 1,200 rupees admittedly was made up of the 900 rupees principal of the mortgage of 1878, plus 100 rupees 4 annas 5 pies due for interest on the same and 200 rupees borrowed by Sheik Makbul on a separate bond. The appellant-plaintiff has succeeded by private purchase and transfer to the rights and liabilities of Dagdu and Govinda, and he is therefore bound by the undertaking created by exhibit 52, to pay 1,200 rupees. It appears to us, however, that the two liabilities do not stand on the same footing. The principal liability is created by the mortgage of 900 rupees. The interest liability of 100 rupees would have to be included in the mortgage account. The liability of repaying 200 rupees undertaken by Dagdu and Govinda attaches to the property as a charge, and not as a mortgage, and this charge is created by the right conferred on the seller by Section 55 of the Transfer of Property Act to recover the unpaid purchase money. Sheik Makbul had a right to charge this liability on the property, and under the deed the purchasers Dagdu and Govinda undertook to pay this some of 300 rupees to the respondent. As respondent was in possession of the property and the receipts were credited by him on the whole account both of the original mortgage of 900 rupees and the charge created by exhibit 52, there is no bar of limitation in respondent's way of asserting that right. The proper method of taking the account is thus to take the mortgage account separately including in that account the sum of Rs. 100 4 annas 5 pies due for old interest. The remaining charge must be taken by itself and added to the mortgage balance. No liability for interest can be added to this charge, because, under Exhibit 52, the undertaking accepted by Dagdu and Govinda was confined to the principal sum only. We would accordingly vary the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and award to the mortgagee-defendant Rs. 823-9-5, being the balance of the principal and interest of the mortgage for 900 rupees plus 200 rupees on account of the charge created by exhibit 52 in all Rs. 1,023-9-52. Costs in proportion.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th January, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .....inches	29·861
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	72·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·5
Dew Point.....	60·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·653
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	78·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	63·5
General Directions of wind	N, NNE., NW., NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .....miles	242

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION.

THE CONCLUDING DAY.

ON Saturday, the concluding day of the Bombay Cyclists' Union meeting, was held on the Oval, when the attendance was larger than on the previous days. The chief feature of the programme was the One Mile Championship Team Race, for which teams from B.V. Rifles Cycling Club, Bombay Cycling Club, Bengal Cyclist Association, and the Parsee Cycling Club entered. The race was practically a match between Bombay and Calcutta riders, the Parsees not starting. The Bombay team was made up of members of the B. V. R. and the Bombay Cycling Clubs. The Calcutta team was formed by Messrs. Bachman, Phelps, Garbis and Bryning, and the Bombay, of Messrs. Doherty, Warner, Jones and Claridge. Garbis got a bad start owing to one of the men who pushed off and another rider getting in his way. The Bombay team had the best of the contest throughout, and ran out winners of the Shield by 22 points to 14. H. Doherty won the Three Miles Handicap from the 25 yards mark, and throughout the day he pedalled in great form. Claridge gained second place, while Phelps scratched, reserving himself for the Half Mile Championship, which he won with ease from Doherty. The latter won the Two Miles Handicap, Claridge and Bryning again filling the second and third places.

ONE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM RACE.

Bombay Vol. Rifles Club.....	1
Bengal Cyclists' Association	2

THREE MILES HANDICAP.

Time, 5 mins. 19 secs.

Mr H Doherty.....	1
Mr F H Claridge.....	2
Mr H E Bryning.....	3

HALF MILE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNION.

1st Heat.

Time, 1 min. 20 secs.

Mr H Doherty	1
Mr A A Bachman	2
Mr H E Bryning.....	3

2nd Heat.

Time, 1 min. 20 secs.

Mr T J Phelps.....	1
Mr C Eyres	2
Mr F J Commissariatwalla	3

Final.

Mr T J Phelps	1
Mr H Doherty.....	2
Mr C Eyres	3

TWO MILES HANDICAP.

Time, 5 min. 22 4-5 secs.

Mr H Doherty.....	1
Mr F H Claridge.....	2
Mr H E Bryning	3

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

At the conclusion of the races, Mrs. Metaxas distributed prizes to the successful competitors.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, then addressed the assembly. His Lordship expressed himself highly gratified at the satisfactory manner in which the races of the Bombay Cyclists' Union had been carried out this year. He thought these results were mainly due to the indefatigable energy of Mr. Hogan, the honorary secretary of the Union, who had been able to secure a large collection of prizes and thereby to draw a large number of competitors to the races than one could have expected. He congratulated Mr. Hogan on behalf of all present for the successful termination of the races. One of the happy features of the sports, his Lordship continued, was that the city of Calcutta had sent down five of their valiant representatives to take part in these interesting proceedings, and he assured them that the Bombay people felt none the less glad for the brilliant successes which they had achieved. He also congratulated Mr. Hunter, the Australian cyclist, on his excellent performance, and said the Bombay cyclists would feel proud of having a representative of that continent in their midst. It was equally gratifying to see representatives of the native community, and especially the Parsee community coming forward to contest the races. In this connection he was of opinion that the name of Mr. Satin deserved to be specially mentioned. He was a plucky young man, and popular among his brother-cyclists, as was evident from the way in which he was greeted when he carried away his prize. It was clear that had he chosen to take a start in the different races he would have won more prizes than he actually did. His Lordship next congratulated the other successful competitors and expressed a hope that they would have such gatherings every year. Before concluding, his Lordship intimated to those present that it was thought desirable on account of the cold and wintry weather, which they at present experienced at this time to postpone their annual carnival to a more distant and favourable day. (Applause.)

Three hearty cheers having been given for Mrs. Metaxas and the Lord Chief Justice, the proceedings terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	3	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	7	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	33	8	79
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	7	1	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	26	5	102
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	3	4	24
G Mahim and Worli	4	5	30
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	29	58
Total	88	62	390
Same date last year.....	116	71	210

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	10	4	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	3	5	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	25	7	53
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi.....	8	7	37
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	20	11	91
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	24
G Mahim and Worli	4	1	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	20	51
Total.....	73	57	344
Total plague deaths to date...	64,145	55,821	
Same date last year.....	116	71	210

PLAGUE, FEVER AND SMALL-POX.

The weekly return of hospitals, public and private, for infectious diseases, prepared for Colonel Wilkins, I. M. S. Special Medical Officer for plague operations, as under:—

THE HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Last return.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague.....	298	297	2	18	213	362
Relapsing Fever	140	59	...	37	21	141
Observation	155	136	21	69	38	163
Contacts.....	1260	1232	10	602	6	1874
Evicts.....	2203	557	15	460	6	2479
Small pox	209	122	...	8	18	305
				Total....		5324
				Contacts...		18
				Evicts		2461

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 24th January, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900.....	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 20th Jan. 1900	15,708 606*
3 Balance to be remitted from 21st Jan. to 31st March, 1900	1,291 400

* Includes £1,500,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1898.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT AT AMALSAR.

MR. PESTONJI FRAMJI BHANDARA, aged about forty-five years, a Parsee resident of Bombay, died on Saturday midnight, at his residence, at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, from the effect of the injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him by some persons, at present unknown, at Amalsar, a village in the Jalalpore Taluka. The deceased was formerly proprietor of the Middlesex Dairy, but since his insolvency, the business had been carried on by his wife and her brother Bomonjee Rustomjee Sukhia. The dairy has a branch at Amalsar, where the alleged assault on the deceased was committed. On the 15th instant Mr. Bhandara went to Amalsar, and on the 19th idem he caused some branches of some mango trees, which were over-hanging the dairy compound and growing on land adjoining to and belonging to one Runchord China, the uncle of the patel of the village, to be cut off. When Runchord questioned deceased why he had cut down the branches of his trees, the latter is stated to have replied that they were in his way in the compound. Runchord thereupon said "all right" and left the place. The same day the patel of the village sent for Mr. Bhandara, but he refused to go to him. The patel thereupon sent a note to the landlord of the deceased, asking him to bring the Parsee dairy man before him next day. Deceased refused to accompany the landlord to the patel and the latter, it is alleged, threatened to lodge a complaint against him before the Mamlatdar for not obeying his orders. Mr. Bhandara took no notice of this. On the evening of the 21st instant, about half-past 7 o'clock while deceased and his partner were in the compound, some dozen persons, armed with big bamboo cudgels, and having their faces and heads covered over with dhoturs, entered the place. They first put out the light and then belaboured deceased, inflicting serious injuries on his head and body and fracturing his right forearm. A medical practitioner was telegraphed for from Nowsari, who arrived and attended to the deceased. Under his advice Bhandara was brought down to Bombay on the 22nd instant. He died on Saturday midnight.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, on the body of the deceased.

Bomonji Rustomji Sukhia deposed: I am a partner with my sister Dinbai, widow of the deceased in the Middlesex Dairy, on Lady Jamsetji Road, and live at Amalsar, near Nowsari. I know the deceased who was formerly sole proprietor of the dairy, but since his insolvency the business has been carried on by his widow and myself. We have a branch at Amalsar. I am in charge of the branch. On the 15th instant deceased came to Amalsar and on the 19th idem he caused some branches of some mango trees, which were overhanging the dairy compound and growing on land adjoining and belonging to one Runchord China, the uncle of the patel of the village, to be cut off. Runchord came to the dairy, at about 11 a.m., that day, and asked deceased in my presence and hearing what made him cut off the branches. He replied that the branches were overhanging his compound and were in his way, and on one occasion had knocked off his spectacles and on another occasion his cap, and that was the reason he had cut off the branches. Runchord then simply said "all right" and left. He said the words "all right" in a threatening way. That day about 1 p.m., his nephew the patel, Prag Kooshal, sent word by a Mahomedan that he wanted to see the Parsee dairy man. The deceased refused to go and I also refused, and the Mahomedan went away. About half-an-hour after the Mahomedan returned and again said that the patel wanted to see the Parsee dairy man. The deceased replied that unless the patel put in writing the reason for wanting to see him he would not go. About 5 p.m., that day, the patel sent a note to our landlord Hurribhoy Nanji, who lived in the same house as the deceased and I lived in, asking him to bring the Parsee dairy man at 11 a.m., the next day to his house. The deceased refused to go with Hurribhoy so the latter went alone. When he returned he told us that the patel wanted to see us, and that if we refused to go, he would lodge a complaint against us before the Mamlatdar at Jalalpore. The deceased took no notice of it. On the 21st instant, at about 7-30 p.m., I was working at a cream operator machine in the compound, and the deceased was sitting about ten or fifteen paces from me, when I heard the glass of the lantern, which was hanging behind me crash and the light was extinguished, and the rope by which the lantern was hanging began to burn. I was immediately struck with sticks, by some one behind me, and on turning round, I saw three men with dhoturs covering their faces and heads, except their eyes, with bamboo sticks in their hands. The deceased seeing me assaulted, was coming to my assistance, when he was struck on his head with lathies (cudgels) by eight or more other persons with dhoturs on their faces. The deceased caught one of the men by the throat, when he received a blow from a lathi on his right forearm and he was thrown down and assaulted while on the ground with lathies. The assailants then absconded. I tried to remove the cloth from one of the men's faces, but did not succeed and I could not in consequence recognise any of them. The deceased got up and walked to the house, and I followed him. Shortly afterwards some neighbours came and we asked them to fetch the patel or a police sepoy, but they would not do so. The deceased's right forearm was fractured, and he had some bleeding wounds on the top of his head. I telegraphed to Nowsari for Dr. Sorabji Pallonji Bamji, and next morning about 7 o'clock he came. He attended to the deceased's injuries and recommended that he should be taken to Bombay, and I brought him to Bombay the same day, and on his arrival he was seen by Dr. Rustomji Nowroji Dordi. The deceased remained under his treatment until his death, which took place about midnight last night. This was the first time deceased had been assaulted at Amalsar, Runchord is a deformed man, and he was not one of the men who assaulted the deceased. The deceased was about forty-five years of age. When Dr. Sorabji came to Amalsar, he sent for the patel, who came and held a "punchnama," before the deceased left for Bombay.

Examined by the jury.—The deceased said at Amalsar that he knew the man he had caught by the throat, but did not give the man's name to the patel. He said he could recognise the man, but did not know his name. The deceased had given notice to Runchord two or three times about the branches of the trees, before he caused them to be cut off. The cloths of the men's heads appeared to be like dhoturs.

Mr. Rustomji Nowroji Dordi, a medical practitioner, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, said: On the 22nd instant, about 8 p.m., I was sent for to see the deceased, who, I was told, had received some injuries. I went to his house where I saw him, being removed from a stretcher to his bed. He was conscious and moaning and told me that he had been assaulted at Amalsar, and had received several injuries. I examined him and found that he had received contusions, dislocation and fracture of bones and abrasions on various parts of his body. (Witness here gave a detailed description of the injuries.) I treated the deceased who until midnight on the 24th instant, was progressing well but he then suddenly got shiverings with fever and complained of pain in the wounds on the scalp and the swelling of the right cheek. On the following day his temperature increased and next day I found his right lung was affected with pneumonia. Yesterday morning when I saw him, his condition was worse, and in the evening his left lung was also found to have been affected. At midnight last night, I was called to see him, and when I arrived at his place, I found he was dead. I am of opinion that the immediate cause of death was pneumonia, which was probably the result of injuries he had received. I am also of opinion that a *post mortem* examination of the body would not disclose the cause of the pneumonia.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from pneumonia, which was probably the resul of injuries he had received from persons to the jury unknown with lathies at Amalsar on the 21st instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY, 27.

10 p.m.....	70·5

SUNDAY.—JANUARY, 28.

6 a.m.	68·2
10 a.m.....	72·4
2 p.m.....	76·9
4 a.m.	76·9

THE Emperor William has presented to the Duke of Connaught's Prussian Ziethen Hussars a reproduction of the Dutch flag captured by the regiment, many years ago, from a Dutch frigate, the captain of which surrendered his ship, crew, and guns.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glan is are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, Engd nd.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A NOVEL PROGRAMME.

AT an extra general meeting of the Club held at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on Monday, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson (Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles) presiding, it was decided on the proposition of Major T. M. English, B.V.R., seconded by Sergeant W. Fry, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, to have a novel programme for the present season at Cooria. A new feature introduced experimentally will consist in allowing Handicap Points to the Martini-Henry Rifle against the Lee-Metford Rifle; this has been done as it is the wish of the Committee to encourage more shooting among those who only have the Martini-Henry Rifle. It will probably be admitted by most that the Lee-Metford is the more accurate shooting weapon when in skilful hands, and it can only be a matter of time (perhaps a short time) before all the Volunteers in India will be armed with it or some modification of it. In allowing this Handicap the Committee trust to have the support of all Members of the Club who use the Lee-Metford Rifle as well as those using the Martini-Henry Rifle, in order that the experiment may be thoroughly tested before the commencement of the monsoon season. For the information of the general public it may be stated that the Bombay Rifle Club is open to all Volunteers in Bombay as well as to the Royal Navy, Regular Army, Royal Indian Marine and to all civilians. Any rifle, sporting or regulation, may be used (but ammunition must not contain explosive bullets) and the Club should attract many civilians and others who would like to practice rifle shooting. Any information will be gladly given by the Honorary Secretary or any of the officers of the Club; letters should be addressed to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Head-Quarters.

The following is the programme for the present season, which will be increased, if there is a sufficient number of competitors or the donations received towards the prize fund permit of it:—

PROGRAMME.

1. The Cooria Season aggregate prizes (Cash and Medals) will value about Rs. 200 in addition to the Silver Spoons which value about Rs. 100. The competitions are all open to members of the Club:—1st prize, Rs. 30 and gold jewel; 2nd prize, Rs. 25 and silver jewel with gold centre; 3rd prize, Rs. 20 and silver jewel; 4th prize, Rs. 15; 5th prize, Rs. 10; 6th prize, Rs. 10; 7th prize, Rs. 10; 8th prize, Rs. 5; 9th prize, Rs. 5; and 10th prizes, Rs. 5. Entrance fee for these aggregates prize Rs. 3. The aggregate will be made up of the two highest scores made in the weekly Silver Spoon Competitions, at each of the following distances:—200, 300, 500, 600, 700 and 800 yards.

Competitors must not have entered for at least twelve Silver Spoon Competitions, of which two must be at each distance to be entitled to a money prize or medal, and no Competitor will be allowed to take more than one money prize or medal in the above aggregate. Positions 200 yards kneeling or standing. Positions 500 yards sitting or kneeling. Positions beyond 300 yards, any military. Seven shots and one sighting shot at each distance.

The Silver Spoon Competitions will take place every Wednesday morning (unless otherwise notified) commencing on Wednesday the 31st January 1900.

The "Bunder Challenge Cup" Competition. Cup presented by W. B. Green, Esq., to be fired for twice during the year, distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. The Cup to be won three times, twice of which must be in succession before it becomes the property of any Member. Entrance Fee, Re. 1. The Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal will be given to the Member making the highest score in the Competition. The following system of Handicapping will be observed:—

Distance—Lee-Metford Rifle allows Martini-Henry Rifle.

200 yards	1 point
300 do	1 do
500 do	1 do
600 do	2 points
700 do	2 do
800 do	3 do

Distance—Lee-Metford Rifle allows Martini-Henry Carbine.

200 yards	1 point
300 do	1 do
500 do	2 points
600 do	3 do
700 do	4 do
800 do	6 do

Distance—Martini-Henry Rifle allows Martini-Henry Carbine.

200 yards	0
300 do	0
500 do	1 point
600 do	2 points
700 do	3 do
800 do	4 do

In addition to the Prizes already enumerated the Club gives a Silver Medal for every highest possible score in any bona-fide Club Competition. The highest possible score for the Martini-Henry Rifle receiving handicapped points will be counted as follows:—Say a 200 yards rifle of

WORTH NOTICING

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 11-16—11-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16
3 per cent. French Rentes	100.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	111
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	64 1-8—1-8
3 months' discount	3 1-8 plus 1-8
6 do. do.	3 1-2 plus 1-8
Paris Exchange	25·13—1
Shipments of Silver to Bombay.	£90,000
Gold	£110,000
Silver to Hongkong	£17,000
,, Shanghai	£12,000

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with most of the banks naming:—

T. T.	1-4 3-16
D. D.	3-16 to 7-32
3 months' Credits	7-16
3 month's Francs	173

A little later, one bank come out as a seller of ready T. T. 1-4 7-32, but there was not much enquiry.

30 days on Hongkong	143
30 days on Shanghai	194
39 days on Japan...	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to the heavy fall in Consols paper opened weak at Rs. 95 3-8 declined to 95 3-16, recovering at the close to 95 1-4.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—No changes to report, very little doing in a quiet market.

FREIGHTS.—Rates continue firm. The B. I. S. N. Company have taken up 2 more boats on time charter.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Only a small business passing in a quiet market with prices unchanged.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet on Friday; Manchester easier; Surats dull; Arrivals quiet.

Total day's Sales	3,000 bales
Surats	Nil ,,
Sales on speculation and for Export	500 ,,
Total day's Imports	1,000 ,,
Middling Americans	4 19-32+1-32
Egyptians Fair Brown	7 1-2 ,,

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Ap.-May	May.-Jun
4·31	4·97	4·23	4·16	4·13
—2	—2	—2	—1	1—1

In New York on Friday

The Days receipts at U.S. Ports were 23,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain	7,000 ,,
,, to France and Continent	20,000 ,,
Mid. Uplands	8+1-16
Futures April	7·55+1
,, July	7·55
Silver	59 7-8+1-4
Exchange on London	487 1-2+1-4
Week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports	166,000
Exports to Great Britain	55,000
Exports to France and Continent	97,000
Stock of cotton at the U. S. Ports,	970,000
,, Interior Ports	690,000

Locally the market keeps firm though with only a small business doing.

	Rs.
Good Broach for March is quoted	230
Good Bhownugger for May	223
Fine Bengals March	202

For Export the following were taken:—

		Rs.
200 bales	Mahva	215
400 ,,	Bengals	201
300 ,,	do	205
200 ,,	Pulgaum	215

For Mill consumption the following were taken:—

150	,, Hansi	205 1-2
100	,, Joypore	202
100	,, Multan	310

Day's Receipts of Cotton into Bombay—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	916
Barsee and Nuggur	366
Berar	1,044
Total Oomras	2,326
Hingunghat	101
Dhollera	120
Broach	203
Compta and Dharwar	1
Westerns	1,370
Bengals	191
Sind	246
Persian	62
American	...
Egyptian	...
Other Sort	...
Total	4,560

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.—

	cwt.
Wheat	407
Linseed	255
Rapeseed	364
Gingellyseed	11,254
Poppy Seed	222
Groundnuts	10
Castorseed	1,357
Rice	3,320

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 7-8 plus 3-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2 plus 1-16
3 per cent. French Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	111
3 1 2 per cent. Govt. Securities	64 3-16 plus 1-16
Paris Exchange	25·18
3 Months Discount	3 1-4 p. cent+1-8
6 ,, ,,	3 1-2 per cent.
Exra" Transfer on Calcutta Rs. 1,90,600	1-4 7-32

The Liverpool market closed firm; Manchester steady; Surats and Arrivals both firm.

Total day's Sales	7,000 bales.
Surats	Nil
Sales on Spec. and for Export	500 ,,
Total day's Imports	18,000 ,,
Middling American	4 20-32 plus 1-32
Egyptian Fair Brown	7 7-8 plus 3-8

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool 3 points up all along from January, to May-June.

Day's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports on Saturday	24,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, France and Continent	6,000 ,,
Mid. Uplands in New York	8
Futures April	7·59+4
,, July	7·59+4
Silver	59 7-8
Exchange on London	4/87 1-2
Total visible supply	3,720,000 bales.
of which East Indian	53,000 ,,
Total Stock in London	2,000 ,,
,, Quantity in sight	6,580,000 ,,

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd January, as compared with the statement of 16th January:—

LIABILITIES.	January 16. Rs.	A.	P.	January 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,48,45,398	4	5	1,36,51,286	4	4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,76,33,509	12	11	5,57,35,985	13	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,93,093	14	7	2,99,855	4	5
Sundries	14,24,694	1	9	14,03,170	14	9
	10,42,46,696	1	8	10,08,99,798	6	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	35,98,158	0	0	41,35,753	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	79,05,774	0	0	72,20,429	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,62,60,450	1	9	2,45,19,693	2	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,36,36,127	7	11	2,29,88,884	1	4
Bills discounted, &c.	1,23,04,456	15	6	1,16,51,898	9	1
Balances with other Banks,	10,66,041	10	6	9,30,950	11	7
Bullion	4,872	10	7	4,798	10	7
Dead Stock	13,76,939	10	1	13,77,356	11	0
Stamps	8,037	7	6	8,875	13	5
Sundries	10,21,001	15	7	10,12,133	4	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,12,68,855	2	0	1,15,54,123	0	6
Do. at Branches	1,57,89,983	0	3	1,54,94,810	6	8
Rs.	10,42,46,696	1	8	10,08,99,798	6	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,17,357	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,76,786	Dec.
Other Deposits	18,97,524	Dec.
Post Bills	2,33,738	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,48,748	Dec.
Loans	17,40,757	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	6,47,243	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,57,558	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	2,85,270	Inc.
Do at Branches	2,95,143	Dec.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th January, 1900.

1. Orderly Sergts for this week:—
No 1 Company Sergt W Harvey.
No 2 Company Corpl H Long.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound and No. 2 Company Nesbit Head-quarters, Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
10-inch R M L Gun drill.

3. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Wednesday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 5 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. Leave of absence from this date to the 1st April has been granted to Gr H H Dove.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 3rd Febry. to take part in a Field Day with the Volunteer Corps in Garrison and will man and Support 2, 7 powder guns.

The Corps (representing the enemy) will leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m., and Byculla at 3-42 p.m., and proceed to Sion.

Dress—Drill order with arms, puttles to be worn. Blank Ammeunition 15 rounds per gun and 40 rounds per carbine will be taken.

By Order,
J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

"COXHEAD—MORRIS—January 25, at St John the Evangelist Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, by the Rev E S Hall, M A, Capt T L Coxhead, D S O, R A, to Eliza Lort, 2nd daughter of the Rev D Winter Morris, Vicar of St Peters, Husguard and St Ishmael's Milford Haven."

DEATH.

BATLIWALA—January 23, Ruttonjee, the eldest son of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee Batliwala, died at Parel, near Morarjee Gouridas Mill, Sopari Baug Road, Bombay. Funeral 7 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—January 18, at Sagurnal Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of D B Cameron, of a daughter.
EDGELL—January 23, at Agapore, Bogwanpore Concern, Tegrah, the wife of C H Edgell, of a son.
TAYLOR—January 23, at Jalalpur Jattan, District Gujrat, the wife of Dr. H F L Taylor, of the Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.
WILSON—At Lauriston, Kotagiri, the wife of J T Fellowes Wilson, of a son.
WOOD—January 22, the wife of Russell Colpoys Wood, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900.

THE foreboding was correct that the long silence of General Buller after the severe fighting of Wednesday implied a failure to retain the position gained at Spionkop. General Warren withdrew his force on Wednesday night. The extent of the heavy casualties which preceded it has not yet been disclosed. It is evident that Sir Redvers Buller has taken to heart the aphorism that no man ever regretted silence. Since he arrived in South Africa reticence has been his chief characteristic, and under his instructions the censorship has become more and more rigid. It is evident that he has his own opinion of the tactical methods of some of the general officers whom he has the honour to have under his orders. In his despatch on the disaster at Colenso, he mentions the fact that he gave personal instructions to Colonel Long not to advance beyond the Naval guns. That order was treated as of no account whatever. The guns were advanced up to the river, and were at once put out of action. General Buller expresses the hope that our officers may eventually learn by experience the value of scouting, for up to now, disregarding all injunctions, they have "blundered into the middle of the enemy." Generals Gatacre, Methuen, Long and Warren will please note. Indeed General French, usually so fortunate, may profit by this counsel. He sent Colonel Watson, with four companies of the Suffolks, to make a night attack within two miles of his own Camp, without having ascertained the strength of the enemy holding it, with the result that the whole of the officers numbering eleven and one company were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, the position remaining in the hands of the enemy.

The despatch recommends three officers and one corporal for the Victoria Cross for their efforts to recover the guns. Unhappily Lieutenant Roberts died of his wounds before this recommendation could take effect. Captain Schofield, who showed equal gallantry, and succeeded in recovering two of the guns is not recommended for the Cross, for the singular reason that he acted under orders, and not on his own initiative. This seems to place a premium on irresponsible gallantry, while disciplined valour is discounted. According to the principle thus laid down, had Colonel Long succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns, as he hoped to do by his unauthorised action, he must have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, as he went forward on his own initiative. The D. S. O. will be the reward of nineteen artillery men for the gallantry with which they served their guns under what used to be called in the Crimea a *feu d' enfer*. The failure to retain possession of Spionkop, which to use General Buller's somewhat ambiguous expression, Sir Charles Warren thinks would render the rest of the Boer position untenable, defers once more the relief of Ladysmith. The "Times" cousiders that the nation will have to meet greater demands on its resources, and suggests that Government should call out the rest of the Militia and send out a fourth Cavalry Brigade, which Lord Roberts objects to as unsuited for the work to be done. The Government has ordered the mobilisation of three battalions of militia. If the report, that comes from Lorenzo Marques that Mafeking has been relieved, be confirmed presumably by Colonel Plumer's Rhodesian force, it would be a question whether that isolated position should be held or evacuated. General French has made another successful reconnaissance, and found the Boers in strong force at Rietfontein. At the last moment a telegram from General Buller states that there was a want of water at Spionkop. After the failure of the first attempt to secure the position, it was considered useless to make a second in view of the strength of the Boers on the right ridge. Then comes the disconcerting information that Sir Charles Warren's column r.crossed the Tugela, and is now to the South of that river. The withdrawal may be due to the heavy losses incurred in the two attempts to take and hold Spionkop. Under these circumstances, we may expect to hear that General Buller has returned to the south side of the Tugela, and that the attempt to relieve Ladysmith by the turning movement has been abandoned as impracticable.

ONE of the most remarkable signs of the times in this country is the vigorous enthusiasm with which the Mussalmans of India have been bestirring themselves for the education of their people. For some years past it has been evident that a spirit of enlightened zeal for the intellectual and social elevation of their proud and ancient race has begun to make itself felt among the more thoughtful members of that community. They have found that a knowledge of the Arabic grammar, of the Traditions of the Prophet, of the History of the Caliphs, or of the juridical subtleties of the Four Imams, will not now avail to obtain the humblest offices in a country where they were once predominant. They have learnt that it is vain to talk in this century of the civilization of the Arabs in Spain, or of the intellectual glories of Baghdad and Cordova. They have realised that Providence never confides to a race which refuses to advance with the times "a permanent initiative in the direction of human thought or of the development of social life." They tacitly acknowledge, like their late leader, that what the Indian of our day wants, "is an insight into the literature and science, which are the life of his own time, and of the vigorous race which are the representatives of all knowledge and all power to him." There is no doubt that they are indebted for all this, and much more, to the teaching and example of the late Sir Syed Ahmed, and it is indeed gratifying to see that the strenuous and noble exertions of that remarkable man are bearing such fruit as seemed well-nigh unattainable when he commenced his labours. It is now nearly twenty-five years since the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College was established at Aligarh with the threefold object of affording competent instruction to Mussulman youths in Western knowledge, of making adequate provision for their spiritual wants, and of giving them most, if not all, the advantages of English public school life. "It is in some respects, superior," wrote Sir W. Hunter in the Report of the Education Commission, "to any educational institution in India, and one which bids fair to be of the greatest importance from a political as well as from an educational point of view. . . The Aligarh Society has set an example which if followed to any large extent, will solve the problem of national education." It has sent out into the world hundreds of young Moslems, fit to hold their own with the Hindu *alumni* of the Government Colleges, in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and the stimulus afforded by it to Mahomedan education in general, may be estimated from the single fact that the number of Islamites, studying at English Universities this year, is larger than that of the members of all the other Indian races put together. But we do not propose to speak to-day so much of the Aligarh College as of the Mahomedan Educational Conference—an institution which owes its existence to the commanding personality of the late Syed—which he founded for the purpose of keeping up an incessant fire of appeals and exhortations to the good sense of his people, and which he looked upon as the most potent instrument of continuing and extending the usefulness of the Aligarh foundation. The thirteenth annual meeting of that body was held at Calcutta last Christmas under the presidency of Mr. Justice Amir Ali, and it is a curious coincidence, indeed, that while Mr. Justice Ranade was discoursing on the influence exerted by the Mahomedan supremacy of a thousand years on the civilisation of the Hindus, his brother of the Bengal High Court should have been indicating to the Mahomedans the steps they should take to enable them to regain the position they had lost in the educational struggle with the despised Hindu.

Conscious that the time for academic discussions had past, and that the Mahomedans were a generation behind their fellows, Mr. Amir Ali contented himself with making a number of practical suggestions. He congratulated the organisers of the movement on the choice of Calcutta for the place of meeting, and pointed out that there was no reason why they should not include in the plan of their beneficial campaign, Bengal and Behar or even the other provinces. We understand that the next meeting of the Conference will be held at Patna, and it is expected that Bombay itself will have its turn the year after. There can be no doubt that this new departure is exactly on the lines laid down by the Syed and the policy of bringing the Conference in touch with various provincial centres will have the desirable effect of enlarging the sphere of its usefulness and will bring within its purview the whole problem of Mussalman education. The Indian Mahomedans have never made a secret of their antagonism to the purely secular system of instruction, which obtains in our colleges and schools. They have often condemned as one-sided and inefficient an "education which does not aim at the formation of character, the training up of the moral instincts," the building up of religious convictions. Laying great stress on religious instruction, they have demanded that, in the earlier stages at least, a separate system of teaching should be adapted to the spiritual requirements and ethical needs of each particular community. Mr. Amir Ali, of whom it may be justly said that his vast culture has had the uncommon effect of quickening his perception of the expedient and the practical, is of course aware that so far at least, as the other races are concerned, it is too late now "to put back the pendulum," and that it is not possible for Government to withdraw at this hour from the policy of religious neutrality to which it has been pledged. A Christian Government could scarcely pay teachers to inculcate the precepts of the Koran or the Vedas. The religion of the Hindus, moreover, as Sir John Strachey has pointed out, "is not one that can be taught, or that they desire to see taught." It is, of course, open to the Mahomedans to establish their own schools for the purpose, and the example of the college at Aligarh, in which Shiahs from Hyderabad and Sunnis from the North-West may be seen performing their devotions in the same room, is admirable. Mr. Amir Ali made a demand on behalf of his co-religionists, that Mahomedan pupils in Bombay and Bengal should be permitted to "offer" Urdu as an optional language in all examinations. He then exhorted his hearers to make a combined effort and establish secondary schools in every district or group of districts so as to act as feeders to the Central Institution in the North-West. The magnitude of the task is such as to scare one at first sight, but he was confident that if they went to work in the right way, it would not prove so difficult of accomplishment. They had already in Bengal, a number of maktabs, which by "a little over-hauling" could be made much more useful than they were. They had the madressas maintained out of the Mohsin funds, which might be placed in the hands of the Mahomedans, if they showed themselves ready to work with zeal and energy in the common cause. Lastly, they had the old foundation of Warren Hastings—the Calcutta Madressa—with its magnificent endowments and its immense capabilities for doing good. Mr. Amir Ali would have its Anglo-Persian department thoroughly reorganised to suit modern requirements—remodelled, in fact, on the lines of Sir Syed Ahmed's favourite institution. He would have its destinies presided over by a scholar versed in Arabic and Persian learning, by a man such as the lamented Blochmann.

These demands are moderate and reasonable, and will doubtless receive attention from the sympathetic administration of Sir John Woodburn. But opinion will not be as undivided about another proposal to give to the Aligarh College the status of a University, "where the study of Western Science and Literature should be joined to that of Mahomedan civilization, where modern culture should be studied in conjunction with Mahomedan culture so fruitful in the past." The proposal may seem premature and even prejudicial to the best interests of the Mussulmans themselves, to bestow on a private and a sectional institution, the right of conferring "diplomas to serve as passports to offices of emolument." The existence of two Universities, one for the Hindus at Allahabad, and another for the Moslems at Aligarh, would create difficulties which educationists will not be slow to appreciate. But perhaps the most important part of the address, and that which the Mussulmans would do well to ponder over, was that in which the philosophic author of the "Spirit of Islam" gave expression to his views on the religious training necessary for young minds. "I attach," he said, "a great deal of importance to the religious training of youths; but not in the sense in which the word is commonly used. Religion to my mind is divisible into two parts, one dealing with the dogmas and enunciations of learned legists, who would be called divines in other systems; the other dealing with ethics, the practical side of moral religion. To me, the profession of a faith, the learning of its dogmas, or the enunciations of its divines are of absolutely no value, unless there is joined to it full appreciation of its ethical lessons. To my mind, it is of infinitely greater importance to give to our youths a sound ethical training than to teach them mere formulas and ceremonials. To expect that a young man who has to make his living in the modern world among modern surroundings, should combine with his study of Western and Oriental Literature and Western Science, the knowledge of traditions and jurisprudence is an impossibility." Wise words these, but they would appear from the Report of the Proceedings to have fallen upon unsympathetic ears.

THE peculiar prosperity of the coal-mining industry has been reflected in the tone of special cheerfulness that pervaded the Miners' Federation meeting at Cardiff. The choice of Cardiff as a meeting-place marks the annexation of new territory to the Federation area; but a time of rising prices is scarcely the fittest moment for attacking the sliding scale, and the speakers passed somewhat lightly over that old issue of the 1898 struggle. Time alone will show whether the Welsh sliding scale or the English Conciliation Board is the more suitable method of fixing wages; though there can be no doubt that in a time of rising prices the sliding scale will regain some of its lost popularity. But the subject which has chiefly occupied the Miners' Conference of 1900 has been the working of the Compensation Act, and the debate has been full of information for those who are watching that great social experiment. Many of the technical and legal difficulties of the Act were fully discussed. From every part of the country there came censure on the administration of the contracting-out clause by the Registrar General. It will be remembered that the Registrar has to give a certificate before any mutual scheme can be sanctioned, and the Act provides that such a certificate shall not be given unless the Registrar is satisfied that the scheme is at least as favourable to the workman as the general law. But it seems that many schemes have been sanctioned which can be proved to be less favourable and that the Registrar makes no effort to take the opinion of either workmen or employers before sanctioning schemes. This is a matter which will have to be closely scrutinised when Parliament meets. In other respects the working of the Act varies greatly in different parts of the country. The results are best and litigation least where, as in Cumberland and Cleveland, a "Joint Claims" Committee has been appointed. But there has undoubtedly been an immense amount of litigation, with many conflicting and confusing results—which Parliament must straighten out. The provisions for compensation in fatal cases seem to have worked smoothly. In the Derbyshire coal mines the compensation has averaged £200 a case; in those of Nottingham £210. But in minor cases the variations have been very great, and there is evident need of a minimum payment. Experience has fully proved the wisdom of the stand made by the Liberal Party against "contracting out." The Act contains very little of it, but what little remains is becoming beautifully less every day. In Derbyshire there is no contracting out; in South Wales many contracted out at first, but have ceased to do so since the Act began to work. The militant employers' prophecies as to the cost of the Act have been entirely falsified. In the mines of Cumberland, where there is no contracting out and not a single case has gone into court, the burden has been only one-third of a penny on the ton, whereas the employers prophesied that it would be 3d., and even Mr. Pickard only ventured to hope that it would be three half pence. The miners are agreed in their objection to the fortnight's limit, and wish to see compensation begin immediately. Such are some of the criticisms on the Act from an industry to which it applies with a directness and simplicity sadly lacking in its application to the factory trades or to the work of builders and dockers.

THE proposal to lease to a syndicate the military land in the abandoned cantonment of Rajanpur for a horse run, has been negatived, as the land may shortly be required for military purposes.

PLAYGOERS will be glad to hear that the Delroy Variety Company opens a season at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, next Saturday evening. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

MAJOR J. W. CURRIE, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, has sent Rs. 750 to the Transvaal War Fund as the proceeds of the Variety Entertainment in the Banqueting Hall on the 10th instant.

THE question of the gauge of the Simla-Kalka Railway, whether 2 feet or 2 feet 6 inch, will remain open until the present detailed survey has been completed; but it is hoped that the 2 feet 6 inch gauge will be adopted.

ABOUT thirteen villages in the Barah sub-division of the Patna district are now badly infected with plague, and the local authorities with the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. S. P. Chandhari, are making endeavours to stamp it out.

SINCE the date of the last published statement, six fresh cases of plague and five deaths have been reported in the Punjab, all in the Jullundur district. The village of Bairsain accounts for five of the cases and four of the deaths, and Gurupur for the rest.

THE Executive Committee of the Queen-Empress Commemoration Fund have received from the Maharaja of Durbhanga a cheque for Rs. 5,000, being a contribution promised by the late Maharaja to the Fund for the erection of the statue of her Majesty in Calcutta.

IT is intended, we understand, if sufficient funds are available, to procure transport ponies for Colonel Lumsden's Horse, the Corps would thus be self-contained, and very mobile, which would increase its chance of being posted to the front on arrival in South Africa.

GOVERNMENT has approved the proposals of the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly on the subject of medical aid for the special Police Force in Tinnevelly, and two special Hospital Assistants will be appointed, the cost being recovered from the inhabitants of the proclaimed area.

UPON the suggestion of the Registrar of the High Court, Madras, the Government has issued an Order directing that service-registers issued for the future to public servants should contain on the first page a printed form for obtaining, and certifying to the correctness of the finger-prints of the employee.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a preliminary survey for a line of railway on the 5ft. 6 in. gauge from Allahabad via Jhangar station on the Lucknow-Rae-Bareli-Benares chord line to Jaunpur station. This survey will form part of the work of the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway Survey party.

MUNSHI Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Khan Bahadur at present Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, has been selected, with the consent of the Punjab Government, to succeed to the vacant revenue Membership of the Kashmir State Council, *vice* Rai Bahadur Lala Bhagwan Dass, who died last month.

THE Administrator of the Native State of Sandur, near Bellary, which is reputed to contain many signs of mineral wealth, has decided to adopt the New Mining Rules applicable to British territory. It is likely that several proposals to exploit the mineral resources of the State will now at last be disposed of.

GOVERNMENT has approved the proposal of the Superintendent of Emigration, Ganjam, that the Town Sub-Magistrate of Berhampur should be appointed a Registering Officer for the Ganjam District under the Labour Act of Assam, for which Province a considerable number of Ganjam coolies are now being recruited.

GIFTS both in money and kind continue to flow in for Lumsden's Horse. Mr. F. T. Verner, formerly a planter in the Duars, has telegraphed Rs. 5,000 from London, the Maharani Regent of Mysore has offered twenty ponies, a native gentleman of Aligarh has offered twenty-seven, and it is believed that Colonel Desaraj Urs also intends to give some.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 20th January, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 69 400, and for goods, etc. Rs. 1,22,600, other earnings, etc., Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 1,92,500, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 221-0-2. During the corresponding week in 1900, the receipts were Rs. 1,75,477-14-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 206-7-1.

THE recent rain has somewhat checked the rush of people to famine works in certain areas, but the latest returns show an increase of 50,000 in Bombay. The figures for British India are—Central Provinces 1,491,000; Berars 259,000; Bombay 805,000; Punjab 147,000; N.W. P. 47,000. The total for all India, including the Native States, exceeds 3 1-2 millions, or more than in the worst period of 1897.

A METALLED road to join the Jeypore Hill tracts of Vizagapatam with the Central Provinces has long been wanted, and it is satisfactory to learn, therefore, that the Madras Government has passed orders for completing the link of 37 miles between Jeypore and the Bastar State frontier during the next few years. When this is completed there will be a good metalled road straight through from Raipur to the sea coast.

THE East Coast Railway is expected to be through to Calcutta in April, as the bridge work is now being rapidly completed. There is such a scarcity of labour on the East Indian main line between Moghal Sarai and on the extensions to the south-east of that station that a proposal has been made to import Punjabi coolies from the Delhi Division, so relieving the famine pressure there. The Bengal-Nagpur line also needs labour, and will probably continue to do so while famine relief camps offer easily earned wages.

IN pleasing contrast with the faint praise earned by the Punjab municipalities during the year 1898-99, writes the Lahore paper, is the unqualified encomium passed upon the Assam Municipalities. "The Chairman and the Commissioners," says the Government Resolution, "appear to be fully alive to the importance of sanitation, and have done their utmost to secure good systems of conservancy and supplies of pure drinking water." But there is a shadow—the sombre shadow of the great earthquake of 1897. Owing to want of funds many Municipalities, with all the good intentions in the world, have failed to obliterate all the ugly marks of that upheaval.

THE son of a gentleman well known in Calcutta who is in the Head Office in London of the National Bank of India, and who has volunteered for the Imperial Yeomanry, writes: "The National Bank are allowing us half-pay with three months advance and re-appointment on our return." We understand, writes a contemporary, that two or three young fellows from this Bank have volunteered for the front, and the action of the management is in keeping with the name of the Bank.

SOME of the armoured trains which are proving worse than useless in South Africa might, perhaps, be shipped with advantage to the sister colony of Westralia. There the railway strikers are holding up the mail trains, greasing the lines instead of the wheels, and seizing the engines to discharge the steam, as they themselves have been discharged. Reuter declares that as supplies of food, water, and fuel are thus being playfully stopped, the gold mines may have to be shut down. There you have another point for the Lake View bears. Our receipts of gold from South Africa have ceased, the Indian-mines of the Kolar field have decided to keep all their gold at home, and now the Westralian supply is to be cut off Why, in such propitious times, have the bi-metallists ceased from troubling?

ALL approaches to the Samana being blocked by heavy snow, and the road to Thal much cut up and partly under snow, all further reliefs of troops in this direction are postponed until the roads are passable. No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery proceeding to Samana and Parachinar, and the wing of the 2nd Punjab Infantry to Kurram Valley in relief of the wing of the 4th Punjab Infantry, remain at Kohat for the present.

DURING the week ending January 17, there were 5,787 inoculations in the city of Bombay.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, with the homeward mail of the 13th instant, arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday.

THE telegraph line in the Khyber has been dismantled, and all telegrams are now sent on by post from Peshawar.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. CURTIES has been appointed D. A. A. G. in Ireland and taken up his quarters in Dublin.

A PASSENGER from Bombay to Rewari has been taken out of the train at Ajmere suffering from plague.

ON Thursday afternoon the foundation-stone of the new premises of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was laid by Mrs. John Stiven, wife of the present manager in Bombay. The ceremony was witnessed by a few ladies and gentlemen, including the architect Mr. F. W. Stevens and the managers of the various Banks. The silver trowel used on the occasion was an excellent piece of workmanship, designed and fashioned by the local School of Art.

THE extension of the railway from Peshawar to Jamrud will take off at the Cantonment station and run to the left of the existing cart road.

ORDERS will shortly issue on the question of the pay to be allowed to officers specially deputed to accompany the horses sent to South Africa.

THE Accountant-General of Madras has been authorised to place the sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for the relief of weavers in the Cuddapah District.

THE Government of India has sanctioned an increase of the Burma pony price to Rs. 200 with a view to the immediate replacement of the ponies selected for South Africa.

MR. F. S. MULLALY, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General, in place of Mr. Meredith, appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FAILURE OF TWO ATTEMPTS ON SPIONKOP.

THE ENEMY TOO STRONG.

WARREN RE-CROSSES THE TUGELA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 28, 3-30 P.M.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphs that water being deficient on Spionkop, it was decided, after abandoning that position, that it was useless to make a second attempt, the enemy's right being too strong.

Sir Charles Warren with his division has withdrawn to the south of the Tugela, unmolested by the enemy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE BOERS AT SPIONKOP.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

A Boer despatch states that the Boers were storming Spionkop on the 24th and took 150 prisoners. The fighting was stubborn.

WARREN'S FORCE WITHDRAWS TO SOUTH OF TUGELA.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

General Buller joined Warren's camp on the 25th morning and decided that a second attack on Spionkop would be useless and therefore withdrew the force to the South of the Tugela.

RECONNAISSANCE BY GENERAL FRENCH.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

General Roberts wires that French reports that on the 25th he made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position and found them strongly posted at Pietfontein.

The situation is unchanged.

DESPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The *Gazette* publishes despatches from General White, dealing with the actions at Glencoe, Elandslaagte and Reitfontein, from General Hildyard dealing with the Willow Grange action, from Lord Methuen dealing with Belmont, Graspan and Modder River, and from General Buller dealing with Colenso.

General White in his despatches says the Governor of Natal represented to him that our withdrawal from Glencoe would involve such grave political results that he determined to accept the military risk, holding Dundee as the lesser of two evils.

A despatch from General Buller, dated 17th December, says that when he heard of the disaster to Long's batteries he believed that the six Naval guns had shared the same fate, and decided immediately that it would be impossible to force the passage of the River without guns. He believes he would have succeeded but for the failure of the artillery.

He personally instructed Long to keep with the Naval guns, but he advanced far beyond the Infantry and Naval guns.

General Buller recommends Congreve, Roberts, and Reed and Corporal Nurse for the Victoria Cross and nineteen artillerymen for the distinguished service medal.

Captain Schofield, whose action was most gallant, is not recommended for the Victoria Cross, because he acted upon orders and not on his own initiative.

In a later despatch General Buller, dated 28th. December, commenting upon the action at Zoutpansdrift, says he supposes our Officers will eventually learn the value of scouting, but hitherto n twithstanding all injunctions they seem to blunder into the middle of the enemy.

Consols have fallen 11-16 to-day.

OUR LOSSES ON THE 25TH.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

General Buller reports that our casualties on the 25th were six officers killed and twelve wounded, eighteen men killed and 142 wounded, besides 31 missing.

3RD BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

Killed.—Colonel R. G. Buchanan Riddell.

Lieutenants R. J. Grant, H. G. French-Brewster.

Wounded.—Major Thistlethwayte and Major Kays.

Captains R. H. Beamnont and H. A. W. Briscoe.

CAMERONIANS.

Killed.—Captains F. Murray and C. Walter.

Lieutenant J. W. Osborne.

Wounded.—Majors S. P. Strong and C. R. C. Ellis.

Captain R. Wanless O'Gowan, Lieutenants H. V. Lockwood, O. W. Torkington, and F. G. W. Draffen.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Wounded.—Major Bayly.

BETHUNE'S HORSE.

Wounded.—Captain Ford.

There were no casualties in the Rifle Brigade or the Durhams.

INTERRUPTION OF WEST COAST CABLE.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The delay in receipt of Cape news is owing to the interruption of the West Coast cable.

TWENTY MILLIONS MORE FOR THE WAR.

The "Daily News" says it is understood that Government will ask immediately twenty millions on account of the war.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

The first portion of the Seventh Division has arrived at Cape Town.

GENERAL CHERMSIDE.

General Chermside has arrived at Cape Town.

THE "TIMES" ON THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

The "Times" says it is probable that still greater demands on the Nation will have to be made and that the Government will be well advised if they call out the rest of the Militia and expedite the mobilization of the Eighth Division and despatch immediately a fourth Cavalry Brigade to South Africa.

REPORTED RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Reuter, wiring from Lourenco Marques on 26th inst., says it is reported on good authority from a Transvaal source that Mafeking was relieved on the 23rd inst.

OUR CASUALTIES ON THE 25TH.

The War Office states that the casualties General Buller reported yesterday were in battalions forming part of General Lyttelton's Brigade, who, it was believed, were not engaged at Spion Kop. The War Office adds, it appears therefore that these are additional to the considerable casualties General Buller feared had taken place at Spion Kop.

MEETING OF DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Defence Committee of the Cabinet met this afternoon. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne were present.

NO NEWS FROM BULLER

Nothing whatever has been received from General Buller.

FURTHER EMBODIMENT OF MILITIA.

The embodiment of the Militia battalions, the Leicester, the Berkshires and the Clare Artillery, has been ordered.

The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" announces that Count Buelow to-day received Doctor Leyds, who has come to Berlin for the celebration of the Emperor's birthday.

THE BOERS ATTEMPT AN ADVANCE,

DEATHS FROM ENTERIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 26th, says:—The Boers at Colenso have been reinforced, and on the 23rd showed a disposition to advance, but were checked by the British shell fire.

The following deaths are reported at Ladysmith between the 21st and 23rd instant, from enteric and dysentery:—Privates H. Leatherbarrow, 2nd King's Royal Rifles; T. Butler, 5th Dragoons; H. Martin, 1st Gloucesters; A. Narloth and A Nash, 1st Devonshire.

A TRANSVAAL WAR FUND MEETING.

JAN. 28.

A largely-attended meeting of the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentry of Bengal was held at the Town Hall, yesterday, in support of the Transvaal War Fund, and especially to help families of British soldiers serving at the front and succour members of the Indian community in the Transvaal: Prince Mahomet Bukhtyar Shah, Sheriff of Calcutta, opened the proceedings, while the Maharaja of Darbhanga was in the chair, and announced that subscriptions, amounting to no less than Rs. 65,000 were forthcoming, the Maharajah himself giving Rs. 12,000 and the Raja of Burdwan and the Maharanis of Dumraon and Hutwa, Rs. 10,000 each. Telegrams expressing sympathy with the movement were read from Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Aligarh, Allahabad, Meerut, Bareilly, Mutra, Lucknow, and other places in all parts of India, and a number of speeches were made. The Maharajah in the course of his remarks pointed out that it was only the famine which was taxing their resources to the utmost that prevented the Punjab and the North-West Provinces from figuring more largely on the subscription list, while in Bengal, which famine has spared, "we are in a position to discharge some portion of that heavy debt. We owe to the British people for their munificent and timely aid to us in our hour of need."

CHARGERS FOR LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

The Maharajah of Sonbarsa gives twelve horses, Mozamilullah Khan two horses, the Rajah of Mursan and Aligarh 25 horses, to the Lumsden's Horse. The Corps sails in two steamers from Calcutta.

A POONA VOLUNTEER.

POONA, JAN. 28.

Mr. Stowell, Lieutenant in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, is proceeding to Calcutta to join Colonel Lumsden's Horse, in which his services have been accepted. Mr. Stowell is employed in the Deccan Brewery at Dapuri.

A TRANSPORT CORPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transport Corps, which is being formed at Deolali for South Africa, will consist of some 460 followers, no animals being sent. The corps will be under the command of Captain Davis.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" is told that the 45,000 lyddite shells which have been turned out by Krupps at Essen are not destined for England, as has been stated, but were ordered by Dr. Leyds some time ago.

AT Gaberones Colonel Plumer, with the Rhodesian column, is 92 miles from Mafeking by the railway, the intervening stations being Ramontsa, Ootsi, Lobatsi, Pitsani and Ramatlabama. Mochudi, from which Reuter wired, is thirty-two miles north of Gaberones. There are no big rivers between Mochudi and Mafeking, but as far as Pitsani the country is difficult, chains of rocky kopjes crossing the road from east to west every four or five miles, and the railway traversing cuttings blasted through the rock. Between Pitsani and Mafeking is open veldt, with nothing larger than an African antheap to afford cover.

ONE of the most prominent men of the Army Medical Staff now shut up in Ladysmith is Major David Bruce, R.A.M.C., who was among the first ordered to the front from Pietermaritzburg, in which town his quarters lie. He is well known in scientific circles in London in connection with investigations made in South and Central Africa on the dreaded "Fly Disease," so fatal to horses and cattle, and his demonstration of the agency of the tsetse fly in producing it. Reports on the subject were made to Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, the Governor of Natal, who actively supported Major Bruce by official grants of money, as well as by giving him much personal encouragement. Major Bruce was among the chosen fifteen who were last year elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

A BULGARIAN officer in the Boer army has written a letter in which he says: How terribly they (the Boers) hate the English! We never hated the Turks so much. Our tactics here and everywhere along the fighting line are "keep in your trenches"; we get ourselves intrenched and wait for the enemy. The English make their attacks in the open, thinking that they fight the Soudanese; we fire volleys at them and make havoc in their ranks. Hundreds are left on the battlefield and the others retire. We captured eight of them with a correspondent, and oh! how proudly they hold themselves. So far we have been the victors all along. General White is shut up in Ladysmith, and we wait. We are forbidden to make any storming, as that would cost us men, and the Transvaal has but a handful. The writer adds: "The war is carried on with terrible venom. I am determined to remain to the end."

THE FORCE UNDER GENERAL BULLER.

THE Military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," writing on the 11th instant, said:—

It may be worth noting here that we can see no reason for assuming, as is done in most quarters, that General Buller has at least 30,000 troops under his orders. We cannot trace more than twenty-one battalions of infantry, nine batteries of artillery, and three cavalry regiments as at present in Natal. After making due allowance for casualties, this would only give about 18,900 bayonets, 1,500 sabres, and forty-four guns—ten guns and a naval gun were lost at the Tugela—a total to which we may add a few hundred seamen and Colonial contingents, which probably do not, all told, exceed 3,000 making his total fighting strength up to somewhere about 24,000 men. The strength of the enemy opposed to him is probably as great, possibly even greater, and that enemy is further favoured by being able to fight on the defensive behind scientifically constructed entrenchments. To sum up, Buller has a task set him at least as difficult as has confronted any commander within living memory, and none should blame him for exercising the greatest caution before committing himself to action. Sir George White's position will be in no way improved if Buller be goaded into premature action with unfortunate results.

THE INVISIBLE ENEMY.

Further illustration of the invisibility of the enemy to which our war correspondent made reference in the letter published the other day is furnished in a letter from an officer in Lord Methuen's force printed in the "Evening News": "... And so your chrysanthemums are out. I wish I could see them. You may think my taste strange, but I would rather see one of your prize chrysanthemums than all the Boers in Africa. Perhaps you think it is easy to see a Boer, but it isn't. We have fought four tolerably big battles against them, but few of us have seen a single Boer. Damn him! He is the invisible enemy. He lies in the grass deep down in a trench or behind a rock, and spits death at us all day long, but we never see who is killing our men. This gets on the British nerve. It beats any conception of H. G. Wells or Poe or Verne, or anybody—this idea of a fearful foe that one never sees. An English soldier of imaginative mind might come to think of the enemy as a sort of nineteenth century invention—a vapour like the colourless smoke of the new powder—or a demon or an essence—and when he had thought all that he would go mad unless a Boer bullet caught him, as it catches so many, nose down in the sand, when they are hiding behind sage bushes."

A FRENCH MILITARY VIEW.

The "Gaulois" publishes a long article by Lieut.-Colonel Datry discussing the war from an exclusively military stand-point. The writer says that hitherto the campaign has been conducted on both sides in a manner absolutely contrary to all the principles of warfare, and discloses grave mistakes, the result being that no decisive result has yet been attained. Referring to the attacks delivered at Modder River and in Natal and also to the operations around Kimberley, Colonel Datry remarks that if no part of the theatre of war have the Boers, any more than the British, been able to record a real victory because they have not profited by their first successes. He criticises the strategy of the Boers, whom he reproaches with having distributed their forces over four fields of operation several hundreds of miles apart which might have been very detrimental to their position had they not been confronting an enemy similarly distributed and in smaller numbers. The Colonel also criticises the tactics of the Boers, pointing out that the latter did not take advantage of their numerical superiority and their initial successes to harass the enemy. As for the British, he says, they have committed the same errors as their opponents from the strategical stand-point. The opposing forces are now facing each other at various points in almost equal numbers, and consequently neither is able to achieve a decisive success. The mastery of the situation will be obtained by the side which resolves on concentrating its strength at a given point, and which, once fighting has begun, will be able to press the attack home.—*Reuter.*

Only one or two of the Paris morning papers make any comment and General White's victory at Ladysmith. The *Eclair* says the Boers will probably renew the attack very shortly, as their repulse was hardly of such a serious nature as to discourage them. The *Matin* considers that whatever may be the final issue as regards Ladysmith, if the Boers are repulsed towards Drakensberg Passes the real war will only then begin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS TO KUSHK.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The St. Petersburg Herald prominently publishes an article discussing the recent transfer of troops to Kushk and says that the disturbance of the balance of power owing to recent events obliges Russia to take precautions regarding the strip between Persia and Afghanistan, and hints that she will disregard any protest from weakened England.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The *Times'* correspondent at Hongkong says that reports have been received of the dethronement and death of the Emperor of China.

[A Far Eastern correspondent, writing about a month ago, spoke of rumours being current in Chinese official circles that the Empress-Dowager had decided to depose the Emperor, but he said that some of the leading officials were strongly opposed to such a course, which it was considered would establish a very dangerous precedent. However, the Empress-Dowager seems to have had her own way. It is difficult, a contemporary remarks, to see what the Empress hoped to gain by the deposition, since the Emperor was for the last fifteen months a mere figurehead, and whoever the nominal ruler may be the real power will, so long as she lives, remain in the hands of the "masterful old lady," who is responsible for this latest shuffling of the cards.]

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

It is stated that Major Clark Kennedy, Assistant Commissary-General, has been appointed Commissary-General, Madras Command, vice Major Elliot, retired.

CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. J. Bradshaw has been elected Master of the Calcutta Trades' Association for the ensuing year.

THE COMING CENSUS.

Mr. Risley, Census Commissioner, proceeds next month to Rangoon, and thence to Madras, to arrange about the Census to be taken at the end of the next year.

DEATH OF BARON VON ERNSTHAUSEN.

An old Calcutta merchant, Baron Oscar von Ernsthausen, died yesterday, in London.

PENSION TO MEMBERS OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

JAN. 28.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned pensions on completion of their term of office to the members of the Viceroy's Council appointed from outside the ranks of Government servants. This should tend to prevent recurrence of cases like those which have recently occurred where both legal and finance memberships have become vacant sooner than they should, owing to good men throwing them up to accept better-paid posts elsewhere.

SMALL-POX IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 28.

The 12 cases of small-pox at present in the Sassoon Hospital include five Europeans, of whom three were discharged. Some cases of measles were also admitted.

THE MEAKIN CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The competition for the Meakin Challenge Shield, annually shot for by the Poona Volunteers, was completed yesterday. Three days were set apart for the competition. The D Company won the Shield and Rs. 100.

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS FIELD-DAY.

The Poona Volunteers had a field-day yesterday, near Gibbet Hill. For the better carrying out of the operations the battalion divided into an attacking and defending force. The former was under the command of Major Phillips. Dispositions were most carefully made for the defence. The long watercourse at the foot of the hill was utilized as a natural trench by Captain Khambatta, affording very good shelter. Higher up to the right was Lieutenant Norman with his men; still higher up were Captain Thompson's men. The attacking force had thus to face quite a strong boer position in miniature with three tiers of musketry fire. Scarcely a man was to be seen. Captain Rooth, Adjutant, nevertheless got his men well together with Captains Fraser and Armstrong, and Lieutenant Stowell. The lessons learned in South Africa were ordered to be put to use, advantage being taken of every bit of cover. The attack started at 5-40 at 1,100 yards. Ten rounds of blank ammunition were served, but the defending force husbanded its ammunition until the enemy's scouts came into view. Then they put a few of them out of active attack and carried out in short rushes, every bit of cover being utilized. The defenders were found in too great a force. The cease fire sounded and the men returned to Poona.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here, this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here, yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats dull.

Good Bbowngurr	3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been easier.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THERE was a very large attendance at the races on Saturday, and although fields ruled on the small side there were some well-contested events. Backers cannot be said to have had a good day, although three favourites won. They opened badly in the Hurdle Race, for which Squire was backed down to a short price. The winner turned up in the Glen, with Electric close up second. Mona, who is said to be able to jump well, made a sorry figure in the race, and went about as fast as any ordinary cob. The Waler Pony Plate only brought out Nydia and the Fawn, and as bookmakers wanted 4 to 1 about the former not much money was passed on the race. Mr. Milward's representative easily secured the event, which was followed by the Mixed States. Thunder, who ran so badly last week, was made favourite, and his connections strongly fancied his chance, which was considered equivalent to even money. He again ran disappointing and could only finish third. The race fell to an outsider Rory II, upon whom Banvard displayed excellent judgment. Expert, who was also strongly fancied and had the services of Ebrahim, being second. The result was that the bookmakers won a pile of money, and the misfortunes of backers were not nearly ended. Spark in the January Stakes was considered good enough to lay 2 to 1 on his chance, but he never showed prominently, the race eventually being between Clarice and Truffle, of whom the former won. The Fort Stakes brought out a field of seven, and Alert was made favourite, possibly by reason of Ebrahim being up more than on form. Again backers were at fault as Hakum carrying top-weight repeated his last week's victory, Valma and Regal filling the places. London was considered a good thing for the Worli Stakes, and he fully justified this confidence, as did The Wreck in the Welter Plate, but both winners started at odds of 3 to 1 on. Details:—

The Pony Hurdle Race.—Winner Rs. 200; second. Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—14 hands to carry, 11st. 7lbs. W I Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs 200 or over: once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Maidans winners since the above date of races value Rs 50 and over of the aggregate value of Rs. 700, 5lbs. Allowances—Ponies, which have never won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 7lbs. Ponies landed since 1st April, 1899. 6lbs. in addition to landing allowance in general condion. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Milward's b aus m Nydia, 8st. .....Ebrahim 1
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn, 8st 4lbs. Johnson 2

Betting; 4 to 1 on Nydia; and 5 to 1 against The Fawn.

The Fawn led to the straight, where Nydia challenged and won by a length. Time—1 min. 6 1-5 sec.

The Mixed Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under holding certificates prior to 1st April 1899, and Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 1-2 and under holding certificates subsequent to 31st March 1899. Weight—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Burke's b a h Rory II, 8st 3lbs .....Banvard 1
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert, 7st 12lbs .....Ebrahim 2
Mr Milward's g a h Thunder, 8st 11lbs .....Heeroo 3
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 8st. .....C B Mahomed 0
Captain Purse's g a h Moonlight, 8st 12lbs .....Ambaji 0
Major Crofy's g a h Dijla, 8st 5lbs .....Ital 0
Mr B A Davur's bl a h Bismark, 6st 13lbs.....Taylor 0

Betting: Thunder; 6 to 4 against Expert; 4 to 1 Rejected; 5 to 1 Moonlight; and 6 to 1 Dijla; 8 to 1 Bismark and Rory II.

Bismark jumped off first followed by Rory II and Thunder and led to the bend. Expert who had been improving his position, drew up to the leaders and passed Thunder, but could not catch Rory II, who won easily by three quarters of a length; half length between second and third. Time 1 min. 9 4-5 secs.

The January Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third. Rs. 25. For Horses. Weight—Handicap Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Mathurdass Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji's br aus m Clarice, 9st 7lbs .....Ebrahim 1
Mr S A W s b aus g Truffle, 6st 10lbs .....Heeroo 2
Mr Townsend's b aus g Spark, 9st 7lbs .....Banvard 3
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Oaklands, 7st 7lbs Robertson. 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Spark; 3 to 1 against Clarice; and 6 to 1 Truffle and Oaklands.

Truffle made the running with Spark on the outside, and Clarice close up, Oaklands being last. They came into the straight in this order, and then Ebrahim brought Clarice along and she beat Truffle by a length. Spark was third. Time—1 min. 17 secs.

The Fort Stakes.—Winner 200; second, Rs. 50 third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 9st .....Heeroo 1
Mr Lyndon's ch a h Valma, 8st 12lbs .....Johnson 2
Mr Rienzi's b a h Regal, 8st 9lbs .....Dharma 3
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, 8st 8lbs .....Soda 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor, 8st 7lbs .....Oomar 0
Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's ch a h Alert, 8st 6lbs .....Ebrahim 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's bl a h Sherwood, 7st 8lbs H Taylor 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Alert; 3 to 1 Regal; 4 to 1 Hakum and Khaboor; 5 to 1 Valma: and 6 to 1 the others.

Regal attended by Sherwood, Valma and Hakum were prominent from the start, Alert being in the rear. Regal still led in the straight, but Hakum came through on the rails with Valma and passed Regal, Hakum winning by a length; same distance between Valma and Regal. Time—1min. 53secs.

The Worli Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50. third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 1-2 which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 holding certificates of measurement dated on or since 1st April, 1899—13-2 1-2 to carry 9st. W.I. and Arab C.B. ponies 13-2 which have not won a race valus Rs. 1,500 holding certificates of measurement previous to that date—13-2 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 200 and over; once, 7lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Maidens, winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and over of the aggregate value of Rs. 700 or over, 5lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 7lbs.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hyde's b a h London, 9st .....Ebrahim 1
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet Williams, 8st 7lbs... Soda 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ruby, 9st .....Heeroo 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on London; 4 to 1 against Sweet William; and 2 to 1 Ruby.

Ruby attended by Sweet William made the pace, and rounding the bend London had to come from the outside, but he came away and won easily by two lengths from Sweet William; Ruby three lengths off filled third place. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

The Welter Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000 or upwards. W. A. & C. raised 2st. G. Rs. only. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 200 or over: once, 7lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's br aus g The Wreck, 11st .....Aga S Shah 1
Dr Deane's b aus g Welshman, 12st .....Capt Paleologus 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's br aus g Neilgow, 11st .....Mr L Martin 3
Mr Fischer's br aus g Dakin, 11st .....Owner 0
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's b or br aus g Gundy, 10st 11lbs.....Mr E Martin 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on The Wreck; 4 to 1 against Welshman; 5 to 1 Gundy, Dakin and Neilgow.

Dakin was quickest away and led from Neilgow and The Wreck, Welshman starting badly. Up the straight The Wreck came out and followed by Welshman, who ran well, won easily by a length; Neilgow third, two lengths off. Time—1min. 19 4-5secs.

THE Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1899 will be put in force from April next. The West Coast Districts and the Nilgiris will be exempted and in the remaining Districts the Act will, for the present, be introduced into all major Unions where there is either a resident Magistrate or a Magistrate residing within 5 miles, and also into the minor Unions proposed by the Collectors, which all fulfil this condition. The condition specified will prevent parties and witnesses in cases instituted under Section 18 of the Act from having to travel long distances, and will ensure due supervision of the work of the Registrars by officers of the Revenue Department.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION.

An Urgency Meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday to consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to prepare a Farewell Address to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the retiring Governor of Bombay.

THE ADDRESS TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

The following is the text of the address of welcome to Lord Northcote of Exeter:—

To the Right Honourable Henry Stafford Baron Northcote of Exeter, C.B., &c., &c., Governor-Designate of Bombay.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, have the pleasure to offer to your Lordship a most cordial welcome on your arrival here to assume the government of this Presidency. Among the successive Secretaries of State who have presided over the destinies of this country in England no one is more honoured and respected than Sir Stafford Northcote (afterwards Earl of Iddesleigh), and we have the high authority of His Excellency the Viceroy that you bring with you a judgment and sagacity worthy of your illustrious father. Your Lordship's advent among us is, in a time of adversity and misfortune, when, indeed, unusual sagacity and judgment are needed at the helm of affairs, and we rejoice that a statesman of your Lordship's experince should have been selected to administer the affairs of this Presidency during the coming five years, and it is our hope and our prayer that famine and pestilence, which have been harrying the Presidency with cruel severity in the past four years, may soon pass away, and that you may be able to devote undisturbed attention to the advancement of the moral and material progress of the people.

Your Lordship is no doubt aware that the Municipality of Bombay has, in cheerful co-operation with Government, been spending large sums of money on plague measures. It has also now to contribute very substantially to the City Improvement Trust,—an institution charged with the duty of improving and enlarging the City, which has been called into existence by the wise foresight of Lord Sandhurst and which, properly worked, will be a lasting monument to his fame. To meet these charges taxation has been increased to the maximum permitted by law, and a considerable addition has been made to the Municipal debt. Such being our position, it is more than ever necessary that in any question which may arise of apportionment of charges between the Municipality and the Government or other body, or of the imposition of any new burdens, or the withdrawal of any existing ones, just and considerate treatment should be accorded to the Municipality. Such we gladly acknowledge to have received from the Government of Lord Sandhurst, and such we trust will also be accorded to us by your Lordship's Government. With regard to the City Improvement Trust, we feel confident that the influence of your Lordship's Government will be exercised, if necessary, to remove misunderstandings and to bring about harmonious co-operation between that body and the Corporation, both equally anxious to promote the same end.

With these few observations we once more offer a most respectful and sincere welcome to your Lordship and to Lady Northcote, and we trust that your stay among us will be a pleasant one, and that you will both be blessed with health and strength to perform in your respective spheres the arduous duties of your high positions.

DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORT UPADA.

THE Transport Upada, Captain A Hanstoun, sailed yesterday evening for Durban with the following details:—100 Patiala State horses, 12 men, 32 syces; 50 Nabha State horses, 6 men, 16 syces; 20 Jhind State horses, 3 men, 8 syces; 50 Kashmir State horses, 6 men, 16 syces; 20 Bhawalpur State horses, 3 men, 8 syces; 50 Kapurthala State horses, 6 men, 16 syces; 20 Faridkote State horses, 3 men, 8 syces; 1 officer, 1 man, 16th Lancers. Transport Corps—2 warrant officers, 2 clerks, 2 men (British) 53 men rank-and-file (natives), 407 native followers, and 4 chargers; 2 officers and 6 men, R. A., and 4 chargers; 1 officer, Civil Medical Department; 1 officer, 2 men and 2 chargers, Suffolk Regiment; 1 officer, Ceylon Mounted Infantry; 1 officer, 1 charger, 1 follower, I. M. S.; 2 officers, 6 servants and 4 chargers, 2nd Bengal Lancers; 1 officer, 2 chargers and 3 servants, 13th Bengal Lancers; 1 officer, 3 servants and 2 chargers, 1st Bengal Lancers; and 1 man and 1 follower, Army Hospital Corps; in all 11 officers, 2 warrant officers, 2 clerks, 9 men, 1 hospital assistant, 95 men rank-and-file (natives), 511 followers, 16 servants, 16 chargers, and 311 horses. The vessel also carried two complete reserve Field Batteries, and six quick-firing guns. These details were brought to Bombay in three special trains, and the animals were quickly detrained and shipped on board. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie was in command of the troops on board. The District Staff, both officers, and warrant officers, deserve great credit for carrying out their arduous duties expeditiously, and terms of praise are also due to the Dockyard officials. Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Brigadier-General Barlow, Majors Triscott and Aitken, Captain Crawford, and Lieut. Elderton, R.I.M., were present at the Dock. The names of the officers are as follows:—Captain C. Davis, 1st Bengal Lancers; Captains Sandilad, R. A.; and L. G. F. Gordon, R.A.; Dr. Lavertine, Civil Medical Dept.; Lieut.-Col. MacKenzie, Suffolk Regt.; Lieut. Thomas, Ceylon M. Inft.; Capt. F. H. B. Commeline, 2nd Bengal Lancers; and Lieut. L. L. Maxwell, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Ridingmaster Laing, 16th Lancers; Capt. Holland Pryor, 13th Bengal Lancers; and Lieuts. C. H. B. Adams and Willie, I. M. S.

A STEAMER ACCIDENTALLY FLOODED.

EARLY on Saturday morning, the people on board the s. s. Goa, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, which arrived here on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf, were surprised to find the vessel flooded with water. It is surmised that the cause is due to the sea-cock on having been accidentally left open the previous evening. The water was found to be rapidly rising, and the after lower hold was thoroughly flooded up to the level of the 'tween deck. The cargo consisting of about 1,500 to 2,000 bundles of dates and bags of grain are under water, which rushed through the engine-room, thence through the tunnel, flooding the after part of the vessel. The ship was receiving bunker coal up to 3 a.m., on Saturday morning. Seventy-three cases of opium in the after hold are quite safe as the chests are placed on the 'tween deck which is perfectly dry. The Port Trust anchor boy as well as the Company's pumps were busily engaged in pumping the water out of the hold. The vessel is anchored off the grass bunder. The second officer dived into the water and closed the sea-cock, and consequently stopped the water coming in.

ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

THAT Bombay play-goers appreciate drama just as much as they do farcical comedy or burlesque was evidenced by the enthusiastic manner that Boucicault's Arrah-Na-Pogue was received by a large audience, at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday night last. The leading parts were excellently played by Miss Ella Carrington and Mr. Charlie Taylor, and though the support accorded to the principals was not up to the Taylor-Carrington Company's usual standard if we except Mr. Carlton's performance of Colonel O'Grady, which was very good indeed, yet the piece enlisted the entire sympathies of the audience, and moved them to laughter or tears as the action alternated. Miss Carrington played the heroine with a quiet simplicity of manner that was equally effective in both the comic and pathetic situations of the play and Mr. Taylor's Shaun and The Post was a very finished piece of acting—comic, pathetic, emphatic. The scenic accessories of the theatre enable the management to stage it very well, and the dressing of the play was—with one ludicrous exception—very satisfactory. Between the acts of the drama Mr. Sid Black and his talented *confreres* gave a farewell exhibition of their skill and well rewarded by the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. Special mention must be made of Mr. Trimnell's selections, which were so varied as they were excellently played. By an advertisement in our announcement column it will be seen that the Taylor-Carrington Company give three more performances at the Novelty Theatre. To-night they play Arrah-Na-Pogue in its entirety. It was found necessary to curtail it on account of the extreme length of the performance. To-morrow night will be set apart as a Ladies' Night, ladies being admitted to all parts of the theatre at half rates, and the evergreen East Lynne will be the attraction. On Wednesday the closing performance of the season will be given, on which occasion will be produced the musical extravaganza Frolicsome Faust.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING NOTES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RACING.

THE INTERNATIONAL RUGBY MATCH.

LONDON, JAN., 12.

FOR several weeks—in fact, since the end of November—hunting has been carried on in unfavourable circumstances. The weather has been changeable and unpleasant, the going seldom in good order, and good scenting days have been chiefly conspicuous by their absence. There has been a slight improvement since the New year came in, and a few really good runs have been obtained with different packs. The calling out of the Militia and Volunteers and the enrolment of the Imperial Yeomanry has had a marked effect on the attendance in the hunting field, and in some instances has led to the resignations of Masters of Hounds. The latest announcement in this respect is that Lord Longford retires from the Mastership of the Westmeath Foxhounds, which for the last six years he has shared with Mr. E. M. Pakenham. Lord Longford is a first-rate man to hounds, also well known as a polo player, and should prove an excellent commander of irregular cavalry for he has been selected to serve with the Imperial Yeomanry in that capacity. Owing to the absence of both his son and his partner on active service in South Africa, Mr. G. H. Pember has decided to resign the Mastership of the Vine, a post which he has occupied for some ten year, in conjunction for several years with Mr. Gordon Russell. An old-established, almost historic, hunt is the Vine. For about 130 years it has existed in its present form, and it is more than probable that there were fox-hounds in that part of Hampshire at a far earlier date.

Queenborough was the Quorn fixture on Friday, and doubtless owing to the unsettled weather several well-known coverts, which almost invariably hold foxes, were drawn blank. While going from Scraptoft Gorse to Billesdon Coplow the pack had to be stopped in order to avoid a collision with Mr. Fernie's hounds, which were in full cry after a fox. After this a brisk run was obtained with an outlying fox, which was marked to ground at Billesdon. In the course of the run Mr. Foxhall Keene took a bad fall. On Thursday, when hounds came to Great Dalby, sport was of rather an uninteresting character, and Tuesday perhaps provided the best run of the week. The meet was at Chorley Cross-roads, and being thrown into the Privetts hounds soon went away with a fox that pointed for Guisborne's Gorse. Leaving that on the left they ran on at a good holding pace to the White Horse Wood, where the fox probably went to ground; in any case he was lost. The covert at Ratchette's Hill provided the next fox, and, getting nicely away, the pack hunted their quarry through Guisborne's Gorse, past Coleorton, and round, left-handed, for Cadman's Wood. The fox was too hot to stay in the covert, and passing straight through he headed for Drybrooke, where he was marked to ground. This was an excellent run, but rather hard upon horses owing to the heavy going.

Followers of the Shropshire had a hard day on Thursday week, when the meet was at Condover

far and long for anything resembling a big stake in connection with steeplechasing, and that is why we go on year after year with our mediocrities that fetch a few hundreds a-piece. How different are things in France! But there they do not play the game to death by trying to race all the winter, when the public sensibly declines to submit itself to the chance frigors of our climate.

England's star in the Rugby firmament is not seemingly going to shine very brilliantly this seasen. There was a kind of eclipse on Saturday at Gloucester for some Welsh comets, or perhaps they were only a few of the missing Leonids, diffused a light which entirely extinguished the penny candle flame rosy radiancy of England. It must have been very discouraging to the Selection Committee to watch the operations of the English forwards. They were so slime and so feeble in the scrummages that six Welshmen were able to push the great strong (personably) Gloucachs about just as they please. In the open the English were better, and this fact rather inspires the thought that the forwards preferred to show themselves in the loose than push in the packs. Without doubt the men did not do their duty as they should have done and a big alteration will have to be made in the next, team. It is well known that Wales are not, as a rule, the strongest forward, for they prefer to delight spectators with back play, and though this kind of operation was not very prolific in the first half it was wonderfully effective in the second, and when with beaten forwards and backs that couldn't catch the Welsh sprinters, England cut up very roughly indeed. It was a match that opened very tamely, in fact the initial half was far from interesting, but matters livened up very smartly in the latter period, and the spectators got a glimpse of Welsh football, which, though good, is not likely to win the Championship unless it reaches the high standard of other years.

The poor display of the English forwards is a matter which raises the question whether the selected eight were really the finest men there are in the country. Two of the original selections were not able to accept the invitation, and with regard to Allen, who refused because he had hopes of being chosen for Ireland, the question is raised whether a man should turn out for the English North and South match if he has no intentions of playing with England if selected. We are informed that Allen gave a member of the Rugby Union Committee a distinct promise that if selected he would certainly turn out for England. That promise he has broken, and whether it can be called another injustice to Ireland or not it is certainly not quite the fair thing to do.

Aston Villa gained a notable victory on Saturday over West Bromwich Albion by two goals to nothing—a result which was the more remarkable seeing that hitherto this season the Villa have met with much ill success against the Albion team. Sheffield United, whose fixture was abandoned owing to the weather, are now in a very strong position at the head of the clubs, for with a match in hand they lead by four points, and Wolverhampton, who are third, are nine less than the United. Bad weather prevailed at all the grounds, and affected both the football and the attendances. Wolverhampton Wanderers and Sunderland are both going strongly; but Glossop, Liverpool and Preston are very low in the list. The following were the positions of the First Division teams up to Saturday.

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agt.	Pts.
Sheffield United	21	14	7	0	41	15	35
Aston Villa	22	14	3	5	50	23	31
W Wanderers	20	10	6	4	29	19	26
Sunderland	21	11	2	7	31	20	24
Bury	20	10	3	7	31	27	23
Notts Forest	20	8	6	6	31	29	22
Stoke	21	9	4	8	27	18	22
Everton	21	8	4	9	25	32	20
Derby County	19	7	5	7	21	24	19
Manchester City	20	7	4	9	31	25	18
Newcastle United	19	6	5	8	32	26	17
West Bromwich Albion	20	6	5	9	21	31	17
Notts County	23	6	4	10	29	41	16
Burnley	20	6	4	10	20	34	16
Blackburn Rovers	17	5	1	9	27	31	15
Preston North End	20	5	4	11	18	30	14
Liverpool	21	4	5	12	26	35	13
Glossop	19	4	4	11	21	45	12

The national tournament for Austria-Hungarian players, which began at Vienna on the 17th ult., was concluded last week. There were no less than nine prizes, ranging from £50, for the first, to £5, for the 9th prize. As there were only twelve competitors, the result must have been satisfactory to the majority of the players. Maroczy, the brillian Hungarian master, who tied for second place in the London International Tournament, again distinguished himself by winning the first prize, with the score of 9 out of 11. Schlecuter and Brody came next in order, with the scores at 7 1-2 and 7. Alapue with 6 1-2 was fourth. Then follow Marco, Albin, Zinkl, Wolff, Popiel. Kotre, Sowarz, Prock. This contest, like the recently concluded Russian national tournament, has been followed with great interest in the respective countries, and in both tournaments, we are glad to say, the players hitherto unknown to fame have been given an opportunity to come forward and distinguish themselves. In Russia it was Kulomsin and Lewitski, and at Vienna Brody and Wolff, as well as the celebrated problemist, Kotre, whose productions are so well known to our readers who have been introduced to cosmopolitan chess, through the means of the national tournament. England is the only country where there are no national tournaments to help on rising players. Old English players are fast disappearing, and young men are not forthcoming through want of opportunity. This is all the more deplorable when one thinks of the miserable failure and the utter waste of money in that ill-directed enterprise the London International tournament, which could not have cost less than £1,500. As a national tournament could be organised each year for £150, it is evident that it is not want of money, but bad management and corrupt personal motives, which caused the wirepullers in this country to allow the race of English chess players to become extinct for want of such national competitions.

OVER-CROWDING AND ILL-HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. D. E. Wacha has done well to draw attention to the high probability of over-crowding being the principal cause of progressively increasing fatality in the town from diseases of the respiratory organs. I wish to draw attention to the equal probability of the same cause being at work to raise plague mortality. To remedy the general evil must be a work of time, and I believe all who have thought over the subject will agree with Mr. Wacha that it is now time to begin work with more earnestness, steadfastness of purpose, and courage to weather the storm that is being raised by interested parties, than has hitherto been displayed. A special accretion to the general evil demands immediate attention. Thousands of starving visitors have made matters worse. Fever and small-pox were seldom so prevalent in the town, and never (within our experience) so often of such bad types and low malignant forms as they have been since the pouring in of thousands after thousands of people from the famine districts. And as for cases of consumption without hereditary predisposition, that were comparatively rare, they have, of late, been of such common occurrence, that the absence of such history has now ceased to be an important negative consideration in its diagnosis. To crown the evil, new comers to Bombay being particularly liable to plague, and the starving visitants being in a low state of health that increases the liability a hundred-fold, they fall an easy prey to plague, in numbers quite out of proportion to the increase in population they occasion, thus promoting the dissemination of plague germs to a serious extent. Can nothing be done to send them all out of the town to relief works?—Yours &c.,

Jan. 29. J. K. D.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK had a good (if, indeed, almost an incredible) story to tell to prove that a little knowledge, even if at times a dangerous thing, is on the whole better than no knowledge at all. The peer-designate said that whilst he did not pretend to be an astronomer, he should be sorry if he had not the small acquaintance with that science which enabled him to supply the deficiency disclosed by a friend of his while they were walking together from the House of Commons across St. James's Park one beautiful moonlight night. His friend said: "Dr. Lubbock, how beautiful the moon is, and how wonderfully it changes its shape! I wonder if we shall ever know how it is that the moon so constantly varies. I suppose that is one of the things we can never hope to know!" We are reminded of the man who, tumbling into an English history for the first time at the age of forty, got so interested in the story of Charles I. that he sat up all night reading it—just to see "how it all ended." Probably an astronomy book would lead to a similar all-night sitting for Sir John Lubbock's friend.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM'S LECTURE ON PLAGUE.

THE forthcoming number of the transactions of the Royal Meteorological Society will contain a full report of the lecture recently delivered by Mr. Baldwin Latham on "the Climatic Conditions Necessary for the Propagation and Spread of Plague" and of the discussion which followed. In the meantime we are able to publish the remarks made on the occasion by Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C.S.I., which will be read with interest in Bombay:—

Mr. Birdwood said that, in the few minutes that were still available for further discussion, he would confine his remarks to the figured statements of plague mortality in Bombay which Mr. Baldwin Latham had found so much difficulty in collecting. There could be no question that the official registration of deaths from plague had been far from correct; for many cases of pneumonic plague, the most fatal and probably the most infectious type of the disease were not at first recognized as plague at all. This was also the case at first even as regards the bubonic type of the disease (with its characteristic enlargement of certain glands) which was undoubtedly present in Bombay as early as in March, 1896; and cases came under notice, though they were not known at the time to be plague, in the following months, until in September and October, 1896, there could be no doubt that the plague had established itself as an epidemic on congenial soil. But even till early in 1897 cases of plague pneumonia were classed only as pneumonia and there was also an abdominal type of the disease which at first it was difficult to distinguish from enteric fever. It is probable that many deaths were registered as due to diseases of the respiratory system which were really due to plague. And moreover many plague cases were concealed by the relatives or friends of patients, and thus escaped official detection. Other causes also may have contributed to defective registration, and it became apparent, as time went on, that the safest way to arrive at the true plague mortality in Bombay was to deduct the average mortality, as deduced from the returns for the five years immediately preceding the first epidemic, from the total mortality from all causes, as reported during the epidemic by the Health Department. Mr. Birdwood had carefully scrutinized the official returns of the total mortality in Bombay from week to week and had framed an estimate of the plague mortality in Bombay during the three epidemics from these returns and the returns of average mortality. The result gives support to Mr Latham's general contention that the plague has been at its worst during the driest months of the year. Of course no mere dryness of the season or any other climatic condition or indeed any local or personal conditions of an insanitary nature could of themselves produce plague, the essential cause of which is a vegetable organism, which must have a parent of its own kind and cannot be evolved spontaneously or by any conditions affecting the air or the soil or the animals in whose body it finds a home, though, as just suggested by Dr Simpson, it is possible that plague germs may thrive more vigorously at certain seasons than at others; and the Bombay figures point to such a possibility. Seasonal influences have also been noted elsewhere. At Bombay, the successive epidemics had generally established themselves unmistakably at the beginning of October (in the years 1896, 1897 and 1898) and each epidemic lasted 30 weeks. That is, it either ceased or quickly declined towards the end of April. The official returns gave the plague mortality in the 30 weeks of the first epidemic as 10,227. The actual mortality amounted, however, according to the better method of calculation, to 20,305. For the second epidemic, the official and revised figures were respectively 15,611 and 25,059; and for the third epidemic, 12,931 and 23,988. If the periods of 30 weeks each be divided into stages of 4 weeks each, it will be found that, in the first epidemic the worst stages were the 4th, ending on the 19th January, 1897, during which the plague mortality amounted to more than 5,000 deaths, and the 5th, when it was not much less. In the 2nd epidemic, the 5th and 6th stages were the worst. In the 6th stage, ending on the 19th March, 1898, the mortality exceeded 6,500. In the third epidemic, the 6th and 7th stages were the worst. In other words, the worst weeks in each year were those from the beginning of January to the middle of April, that is, during the driest season of the year; for, after the close of the S. W. Monsoon in September, the prevailing winds on the West Coast pass over the sun-baked continent of India and are necessarily dry, and it is not until the 15th April that the S. W. Monsoon begins again to blow, bringing with it enormous quantities of vapour from the Arabian Sea. With the increasing humidity of the air and the rise of temperature, the Bombay epidemics decline rapidly in May and the following months, when only sporadic cases occur. Mr. Birdwood would be glad to show his revised figures of weekly mortality in Bombay to Mr. Latham, who would be able to say how far those figures confirmed his views as to the close connection between plague mortality and the tension of differences between the temperature of the soil at certain depths and the temperature of the dew-point. In Northern India, where there were endemic plague centres on the Southern slopes of the Himalayas and in Arabia, no particular association with the seasons had been traced, but plague seasons had been noticed in Persia and Syria, at Aleppo, Smyrna, Trebizond and Algiers. In Irak, according to Dr. Payne, the plague dies out, suddenly in the summer. When the temperature rises above 80° it begins to diminish, and it ceases abruptly at 113° Azath, some remarkable tabular statements would be found in Dr. Creighton's translation of Dr. August Hirsch's "Handbook," which showed that plague seasons were distinctly marked at Alexandria from 1834 to 1843. An epidemic generally began between October and January, though sometimes later, and it was a matter of common observation that it ended on St. John's day, the 24th of June. At Cairo, the annual epidemics are said to have ended three days earlier. And these were the facts noted by Mr. Latham in connection with the outbreaks of epidemics in this country in certain dry seasons, while sporadic cases only occurred in intermediate years. In those seasons the plague was at its worst in the dry and hot autumn months when the conditions were perhaps not far dissimilar from those in a cold season in Bombay. There were other interesting matters dealt with by Mr. Latham as to which Mr. Birdwood have wished to refer but as that late hour it would be impossible for him to do so.

The Chairman expressed the hope that Mr. Birdwood would supplement his remarks by a further statement of his views in writing, which the Council could publish with the proceedings.

In compliance with the above invitation. Mr Birdwood has sent the following note to the Secretary of the Society:—

"Mr. Baldwin Latham has referred to various beliefs as to the cause of plague; and I would only note as to these that the theory supported by the French Commissioners, Lagasquie and Parfset, who studied the plague in Egypt in 1828, that it is due to poisonous exhalations from corpses, was shown by Dr. Hirsch of Berlin, more than 18 years ago, to be untenable. He pointed out that for the development of the disease the access of the specific virus of plague was necessary, "When the virus comes out, no matter how unfavourable the hygienic conditions, then the immunity from the pestilence is completa." In 1885, Dr Payne described plague as depending on the reception into the body and the multiplication therein of a specific organic contagion, probably of the class Bacteria. This was indeed a "golden guess," for the world of science now universally recognises the *Bacillus pestis*, which is classed in the vegetable kingdom under the Becteria, and was discovered by Dr Kitasato at Hongkong in 1894, as the essential cause of the plague. This essential fact must not be lost sight of in any discussion of the climatic or other conditions which favour the growth of an epidemic. Plague mortality may rise or fall under certain conditions, such as those described by Mr Latham, but that can only be in places where the plague germs are already present. In any place not already infected the virus must have been introduced before any animals can be attacked.

"With reference to Mr Latham's remark that, so far, the sanitary measures carried out in places like Bombay appear to have been useless, though in time they may produce good results, it seems relevant to observe that, whenever infected houses had been thoroughly cleansed and vacated for a short time in Bombay, in 1896-97, fresh cases of plague rarely occurred in them, though there were some lamentable exceptions to this rule. The plague mortality in Bombay, in the second epidemic only just exceeded 3 per cent. of the normal population of 820,000 and was lower in the first and third epidemics. In the great plague of London it reached nearly 13·3 per cent of a population of 494,000. At Moscow, in 1570, the number of deaths is reported to have been 200,000. At Naples 300,000 persons died in 5 months in 1656; in Stockholm, 40,000 in 1710; in Marseilles, from 40,000 to 60,000 in 1720. The lower death rate in Bombay may perhaps be fairly attributed to the vigorous sanitary measures adopted.

"With reference to Mr. Latham's remark that the plague is a disease of the poor, it may be noted that there is a fair consensus of opinion that healthy well-nourished people are less liable to be infected, or, if infected, are better able to resist the plague than the weak, or the sickly or the ill-fed. This consideration may account for the comparative immunity enjoyed by the members of certain communities in Bombay and especially by Europeans and Mohammedans, and to a less degree by Parsis. Dr. Hirsch thinks it probable that the "social elements" gives the key to such differences, not that they can with any confidence be attributed to degrees of racial or national predisposition. We cannot forget that, for a long series of years, the plague was practically endemic on European soil; but even then it was the poor who suffered.

"Mr. Latham thinks that the elevation of a place, which affects its temperature, also influences plague. But it is relevant to observe that, though a high temperature destroys the plague germs, it is by no means so clear that great cold has the same effect. In Kurdistan the plague has prevailed in the severest winter weather at an elevation of 6,500 feet. In the Hymalayan districts, as pointed out by Dr. Hutcheson, it occurs, not only in cup-like valleys but also on precipitous mountain ranges in gorges reached only by cradle swings in upland slopes close to the springs of rivers and in an atmosphere and climate the "finest and purest in the world,"—such advantages being apparently neutralized by the social condition of the people. No particular elevation has indeed been shown to be unfavourable to the plague bacillus.

"As to the relation of rats to the plague, I note that in and near Bombay, the death of rats from plague has been preceded by a migration of rats, it is possible that the migration is itself a symptom of the disease; for it has been noticed that a restless desire to wander is a symptom in human beings. But that is a question for the medical expert. Any way, the rats, in their migrations, have taken the plague with them from village to village. Villages in the neighbourhood of Bombay were not infected till the rats came; and in the City of Bombay the plague followed the migration of the rats, first from East to West and then up the sides and centre of the Island, northwards. This circumstance will perhaps explain Dr. Blaney's figures which Mr. Latham has quoted. Mr. Snow, the able Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, held that the presence of rats probably nullified to an enormous extent, the advantages to be derived from ordinary remedies. Dr. Henderson of Karachi has expressed the opinion that, in cases of importation of plague, the germ is probably too weak to infect man at first, but is strong enough to attack rats, and men through them. According to Dr. Haffkine, the virulence of the microbe is supposed to depend on its previous passage through a susceptible animal organism. Perhaps this latter consideration may explain the circumstance that, in the earlier stages of an epidemic, the plague is not so virulent as it is afterwards. In October, 1896-97, the percentage of deaths to seizures in Bombay was 70,35. In November it was 80,48; in December 70,09. It rose in the two following months to 76,87, and 93,81; and then fell to 90,46, and 89,35; and then to 72,93 and 53,84, at which figures it stood in May and June, when only sporadic cases occurred."

In reference to some strong comments made by Mr. G.J. Symons on the insanitary state of Bombay, Mr. Birdwood said that, mortality from diseases of the respiratory system had undoubtedly increased after the outlet for storm water from a low-lying tract of the Island had been closed by the reclamation of the Flats, thus causing a rise of the surface level of the subsoil water. Mr Baldwin Latham had made this abundantly clear in his report on the sanitation of Bombay, with the contents of which he (Mr Birdwood) had long been familiar and Mr Latham's views had attracted public attention in Bombay during the first epidemic. The necessity for a complete system of effective drainage had been strongly impressed on the Government and the Municipality. It was much to be regretted that a measure of such vital importance had been delayed so long; and other sanitary measures were also urgently needed. But these had not been lost sight of and the responsible authorities were doing their best to overcome the difficulties of the complex problems they had to deal with. But though he had said all this, he would remind the meeting that Bombay, judged by any sanitary standards attainable in Asia, was not an insanitary City. It was probably the cleanest and best kept City in Asia. Vigorous measures for the disinfection of streets and houses and drains, for the destruction of refuse and the free admission of light and air into dwellings were promptly undertaken by the Health Department of the Municipality as the very outset of the first epidemic. As observed by the Municipal Commissioner, every kind of measure known to Science was tried at one time or another, and never, in the course of history, had a rising epidemic of plague in a vast city been kept within such moderate bounds. During the later stages of the first epidemic, the requisite preventive and remedial measures were carried out under the immediate control of a special committee presided over by General Gatacre, an officer of indomitable energy and unbounded resourcefulness who conducted plague operations not only with vigour and ability, but with tact and patience also, and succeeded in effectually conciliating the people and overcoming all the opposition which had at one time been shown to measures for the repression of the plague.

Note.—The following contrasted tabular statement shows the plague mortality in each of the stages referred to, in the epidemics of 1897-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99:—

Stages of 4 weeks each in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Epidemics.	Plague mortality in each stage. First Epidemic	Second Epidemic	Third Epidemic
No. 1 ending on 27-21 Oct	784	1264	1513
2 24-28 Nov	945	1113	787
3 22-24 Dec	2·81	1424	1·87
4 19-21 Jan	5012	3435	2509
5 16-18 Feb	4872	5830	4574
6 16-18 Mar	3384	6520	6120
7 13-15 April	2079	4400	5973
8 (2 weeks) 27-29 April	419	1039	1395
Totals	20365	25059	23988
Weekly average	678	835	799

THE FAMINE.

KATHIAWAR.

COLONEL J. M. HUNTER, the Political Agent, paid a visit to the Civil Station poor house this morning. He went there at about 9 a.m. and remained there for over an hour and made detailed enquiries into its working. He had sent a large bundle of ready-made clothes for the inmates of the poor house and they were distributed among them in his presence. He examined the several registers, i.e., the entrance register the registers for the sales of juari for partial relief. He went round the whole premises and was extremely pleased with the arrangements. He wanted to know what Taluka sent largest numbers to the poor house, and he was told by the Secretaries Messrs. Vithaldas and Harjivan Shukla and R. B. Harilal who was also there, that Than under Lakhtar, Wankaner and Sayala sent a large number of these emigrants. He put several questions to the inmates as to their native places, as to their object in coming down to Rajkot and their condition. He was anxious to know whether these people would outlive the famine. He so far expressed his anxiety for the welfare of these inmates that he asked a hand from the Jamnager side to go to him and get the Bhatta from him for their days of journey, and he said he would himself then recover the same from the State concerned. He also proposed that the Secretaries should convene at once a meeting of the Managing Committee and should at once get a sum sanctioned for providing the inmates with clothing. He also said that some beds should be provided for the sick and that he would ask the Hospital authorities to arrange for an Hospital Assistant to visit the poor house and that he would write to Dr. Boccaro to visit the same twice a week or so. He asked R. B. Harilal to just send him lists to show which State sent a large number of emigrants.—"Kathiawar Times."—(Jan. 26.)

THE KULU WOOL TRADE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper writes despairingly on this subject. He says:—The Kulu wool trade with the countries to the north bids fair to be a thing of the past, as far as export to the plains; there is always a considerable local retail trade the zamindars purchasing it for home weaving purposes at two seers per rupee, or twenty rupees per maund, but each individual purchaser buys at the outside four or five rupees worth per annum. The few Europeans who tried the wool trade, found that at best they only cleared their bare expenses. In 1898 a local native firm that had, for twenty years, been the largest buyers, gave up the wool trade finally as no longer profitable, and the Lahouli traders took their wool direct to the Dhariwal Mills, but they were greatly dissatisfied with the prices realised and all said they had lost by it. Up to that time the annual import of wool from Ladak and Thibet into Kulu had averaged 4,000 maunds pucca. Last year the import fell to 2,000 maunds only, and a number of bannias formed a ring with a view of buying up all the wool, so as to obtain a monopoly and as they fondly imagined control the market and make large profits accordingly. In their eagerness to buy the whole stock, they purchased at twenty-one rupees per maund, or more than the retail price. They never took the precaution of making enquiries in the plains as to markets, and now they find they have got a veritable white elephant on their hands, in the shape of 2,000 maunds of wool, very good wool of its kind, but quite unsaleable at their price, I now hear that they are vainly enquiring for a philanthropic English newspaper, that will insert their advertisement (a long affair) indefinitely, and, of course, free of all charge. As a matter of fact the Kulu wool trade is hopelessly handicapped by the long land carriage, none of the shearing grounds in Ladakh being much under 300 miles from the Pathankot Railway station, and the Thibetan localities from whence the finest *pushm* is obtained, at least 500 miles.

THE King of Siam has, it is stated, presented the Calcutta Museum with a copy of the rare and valuable Buddhistic Bible known as the "Tripisaea," in acknowledgment of the action of the Government of India in presenting his Siamese Majesty with the bones of Buddha, which were excavated from an ancient mound situated in the Basti district, North-West Provinces.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN.

HOW THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE WAS ENTRAPPED.

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

THE Magersfontein correspondent of the "Daily News" describes the death and burial of General Wauchope very vividly in a letter published on Tuesday. The brigade marched in line of quarter-column (he writes), each man stepping cautiously and slowly, for they knew that any sound meant death. Every order was given in a hoarse whisper, and in whispers it was passed along the ranks from man to man; nothing was heard as they moved towards the gloomy, steel-fronted heights but the brushing of their feet in the veldt grass and the deep-drawn breaths of the marching men. So, onward, until three of the clock on the morning of Monday. Then out of the darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear, a herald of disaster—a soldier had tripped in the dark over the hidden wires laid down by the enemy. In a second, in the twinkling of an eye, the searchlights of the Boers fell broad and clear as the noonday sun on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders, though it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind them. For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralysed by the suddenness of their discovery, for they knew that they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the trenches of the foe. Then, clear above the confusion, rolled the voice of the General—"Steady, men, steady,"—and, like an echo to the veterans, out came the crash of nearly a thousand rifles not fifty paces from them. The Highlanders reeled before the shock like trees before the tempest. Their best, their bravest fell in that wild hail of lead. General Wauchope was down riddled with bullets; yet gasping, dying, bleeding from every vein, the Highland chief rain raised himself on his hands and knees, and cheered his men forward. Men and officers fell in heaps together. The Black Watch charged, and the Gordons and the Seaforths with a yell that stirred the British camp below, rushed onward—onward to death or disaster. The accursed wires caught them round the legs until they floundered, like trapped wolves, and all the time the rifles of the foe sang the song of death in their ears. Then they fell back, broken and beaten, leaving nearly 1,300 dead and wounded just where the broad breast of the grassy veldt melts into the embrace of the rugged African hills, and an hour latter the dawning came of the dreariest day that Scotland has known for a generation past.

"IN FULL RETREAT."

The subsequent incidents of the terribly one-sided fight are told by the correspondent of the "Morning Post" as follows:—The sad feature of the day was yet to come. Between half-past one and two the rifle fire, which for some time had been rather desultory, became suddenly louder all along the line. Simultaneously the level ground on our left front took on a new aspect. A Grenadier on the right looked across and saw the dust rising on the plain, and thought the Boers were coming out of the trenches; an officer beside him using his field glasses assured him that it was only our cavalry galloping across to cut off the enemy in rear. What both saw was the Highland Brigade in full retreat. Who gave the order I cannot tell, and in any case it is a matter of no importance. Back they came in a wave that no officer could stop. From a point of vantage on the Horse Artillery hill one could see them swarming like bees over the veldt until they were almost out of range, and the guns were left out in the open with no one to support them. It was perhaps the most unpleasant sight that a British soldier of to-day has ever beheld—it was certainly a sight never to be forgotten. The guns, though they were being left unprotected within short rifle range of the enemy's trenches, came to the rescue in magnificent fashion, pouring their shells over the trenches until the Boers fire became less destructive. Sitting there on the hill by the Horse Artillery one thanked Providence, that a few Gordons remained in front with a solid line of Coldstream Guards, who never budged an inch in the general retreat; one thanked Providence, too, that the Boers had no artillery in action to scatter shrapnel over the "Highlanders' retreat. It was difficult to say what would happen next until Major Ewart, Brigade-Major of the Highlanders rode up with an order from the Commanding Officer, which was almost an entreaty to the effect that all be asked of the Highland Brigade was to hold the position until dark. So riddled and shattered was the Brigade that Ewart had actually no other officer with him to help to give the other to the scattered men, and he was glad to have the assistance of Colonel Dawnay, who was there, not as a soldier, but as a civilian, surveying the battle from the Horse Artillery hill.

A BRAVE BUT UNSUCCESSFUL RALLY.

It was only two o'clock now, so that it was no small thing to ask of the Highlanders that they should again face the galling fire from the trenches for five mortal hours. Still, a very fair rally was effected; the pipers played somewhat dolefully, the bugles blew the assembly, and the Brigade, stiffened by the support of the Scots Guards, at least got back to the guns, where they had a certain amount of cover, and were not subject to the dropping fire from the top of the kopjes. Here they were still trying to shelter. Again history repeated itself, for it was understood, as it was at Modder River, that the Guards, with as many of the Gordons as were left, should go in with the bayonet at nightfall. It is rather doubtful if such a move would have been carried out in any case, seeing the difficulty of charging with the bayonet through barbed wire entanglements. That the Grenadiers who were to lead the way would have gone in at any time there is not a shadow of doubt. Fate, however, ruled otherwise, and one cannot help a feeling of relief that the troops who have fought so gallantly up to now were saved from partial destruction. About half-past five the guns of the enemy, till then absolutely silent, suddenly came into play, shelling our limbers and Cavalry, who were practically out of rifle fire in the hollow out of sight of the Boer trenches. It wanted but this last straw to break the nerve of the rallying Highlanders. When the first shrapnel burst what remained of the Brigade with one accord came right back as far as the field hospital—hopelessly beaten for the day. In the circumstances a night attack would have been madness for the Highlanders were not fit even to guard the baggage, and the Guards, of whom the Coldstream had already had quite enough fighting, could not have made the attack without some relief and support. Hoping against hope that victory would yet in some way be snatched from defeat, we bivouacked on the field by the light of the moon, only to be awakened from an early sleep by the shouts of Kaffirs, the cracking of whips, and the rumble of waggon.

THE LAST SAD SCENE.

The correspondent of the "Daily News," gives the following description of the burial of General Wauchope:—Three hundred yards to the rear of the little townships of Modder River, just as the sun was sinking in a blaze of African splendour, on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th of December, a long shallow grave lay exposed in the breast of the veldt. To be westward the broad river fringed with trees ran murmuringly, to the eastward the heights still held by the enemy scowled menacingly; north and south the veldt undulated peacefully. A few paces to the north yard of that grave, fifty dead Highlanders lay, dressed as they had fallen on the field of battle; they had flowed their chief to the field, and they were to allow him to the grave. How grim and stern those dead men looked as they lay face upward to the sky, with great wounds inscribed in the last path agony, and brows still knitted with the stern lust of the strife in which they had fallen. The plaids drawn to every Highland clan were represented there, and, as I looked, out of the distance came the sound of the pipes; it was the General coming to join his men. There, right under the eyes of the enemy, moved with slow and solemn tread, all that remained to the Highland Brigade. In front of them walked the Chaplain with bared dead, dressed in his robes of office then came the pipers, with their pipes, sixteen in all, and behind them, arms reversed, marched the Highlanders, dressed in all the regalia of their regiments, and in the midst, the dead General borne by four of his comrades. Out swelled the pipes to the strains of "The Flowers of the Forest," now ringing proud and high until the soldiers' heads went back in haughty defiance, and eyes flashed through tears like sunlight on steel; now sinking to a moaning wail like a woman mourning for her firstborn, until the proud heads dropped forward till they rested on heaving chests and tears rolled down the wan and scarred faces, and the choking sobs broke through the solemn rhythm of the march of death.

"LOCHABER NO MORE."

Right up to the grave they marched, then broke away in companies, until the general lay in the shallow grave with a Scottish square of armed men around him; only the dead man's son and a small remnant of his officers stood with the chaplain and the pipers whilst the solemn service of the Church was spoken. Then once again the pipes pealed out, and "Lochaber No More" out through the stillness like a cry of pain, until one could almost hear the widow in her Highland home moaning for the soldier she would welcome back no more. Then as if touch by the magic of one thought, the soldiers turned their tear dimmed eyes from the still form in the shallow grave towards the heights where Cronje, the "lion of Africa," and his soldiers stood. Then every cheek flushed crimson, and the strong jaws set like steel, and the veins on the hands that clasped the rifle handles swelled almost to bursting with the fervour of the grip, and that look from those silent, armed men spoke more eloquently than ever spoke the tongues of orators. For, on each frowning face, the spirit of vengeance sat, and each sparkling eye asked silently for blood.

It is stated in political circles in Rome that King Humbert has decided to visit the Paris Exhibition. His Majesty will be accompanied by the Prince of Naples and the Duke of Genoa. Communications on this subject have passed between the French and Italian Governments.

THE CABINET AND THE COUNTRY.

CIVIL WAR AMONG MINISTERIALISTS.

SEVERE CONDEMNATION OF MR. BALFOUR.

A MIRROR OF UNIONIST PRESS OPINION.

MR. BALFOUR'S speech at Manchester on Jan., 10 afternoon, appears only to have intensified the irritation of his critics in the Ministerial Press, who seem to treat his speeches as framed in the spirit of a Midsummer Night's Dream. Although the "Morning Post's" demand yesterday for the supersession of Ministers is not endorse in so many words, it is abundantly clear that if their leading journals in London are to be accepted as the sole guides to rank and-file Unionist feeling—and the "Daily Telegraph" is the only leading London morning paper which stands up for the Government stoutly and staunchly—Lord Salisbury and his colleagues are at the present moment being "weighed" by their own supporters in the scales of national opinion in the reverse of a kindly and sympathetic spirit. A glance at the provincial and London evening journals, however, suggests the impression that we have reached a state of civil war among the Ministerial journalists: though only in one or two instances are Ministerialists assured that "all is for the best in the best possible of worlds."

"THEY MEAN TO GET THEM."

The *Times*: "Mr. Balfour, we are sorry to see, continued to speak yesterday in the jaunty and almost frivolous tone he has thought it seemly to assume in discussing the great crisis in which we stand. . . . Mr. Balfour seems to look upon himself and his colleagues as neither more nor less responsible for our reverses in South Africa than 'the man in the street.' It was not the business of outsiders to know the exact state of Boer preparations or to weigh the difficulties we should have to face when we encountered a mounted enemy. It was the business of the Government and of their expert adviser. It is what they are in office for. The public cannot have in their possession the full materials required to study these and other similar subjects themselves. They had placed them, as they believed, in safe hands. When they discover that stupid and perverse mistakes have been committed they naturally call for explanations, and they mean to get them. They will not be put off by Mr. Balfour's significant statement that the 'blame is too widely distributed to press very heavily on any single individual.'"

"NOT THE TONE AND TEMPER."

The "Standard": "Mr Balfour should be aware that those who have no 'game' to play, and whose sympathies are certainly not with his political opponents, are reluctantly compelled to dissent from his easy method of discounting reverses and disposing of failures. . . . . Mr. Balfour, in his attempt to criticise his critics yesterday, entirely missed the main point with which he is required to deal. The work that Ministers believed could be effectually performed by 25,000 men has not been done—has not been begun—by four or five times that number. Can anyone refuse to admit that this is evidence of a grave miscalculation of forces and of tactics? Mr. Balfour is not an expert in artillery or in strategy, nor do we look for information from him—at any rate, at present—on these matters. We are anxious to hear his explanation, not on technicalities nor on military details, but on a much larger question which is stirring the nation more deeply than, perhaps, Ministers quite appreciate. How is it that a war, admitted by 'inevitable,' was entered upon under conditions which left us—and have left us at the opening of the fourth month of the campaign, and with 150,000 men in the field or on the way—in a position of painful and humiliating inferiority to the Boer Republics? Our chief interest in going into the past is to have an assurance for the future. But it is hard to feel perfect confidence in statesmen who coolly shift off their own miscalculations upon Fate and inevitable necessity, and will not even acknowledge that any blunder has been made."

"THE MAN ABOVE ALL OTHERS."

The *Morning Post*: "The charge against Mr. Balfour is that he rushed in a Department of which he knows nothing, and changed the important part of its organisation in such a way as to render impossible the performance of its functions. He is the man above all others whom the nation has to thank for the inconsistency between the policy of raising the franchise question in despatches to the Boers and the absence of preparation for war in support of the British case. He now declares that there is no party nor political sacrifice which he will not make in order that this great national object should be attained. The only sacrifice he need make is to abstain from helping the nation in that particular task until he has acquired sufficient knowledge of war to know the difference between victory and defeat."

"IN THE HANDS OF A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS WAR."

The "Daily Mail": "Mr. Balfour's third speech of apology cannot be said to have removed the painful impression caused by its two predecessors. Mr. Balfour does not seem to realise the gravity of the situation, and apparently the Government is in the same position. . . . In his defence of the War Office Mr. Balfour told us in so many words that our Staff had prepared only for a European struggle. But it is the Government, or, in this country, the Council of Defence, that indicates to the Staff the nations with which Great Britain is likely to come into collision. Even accepting the fact that our preparations had in view only a Continental war it remains true that the British Army has been inadequately supplied with cavalry and artillery. It would, perhaps, be unjust to lay upon the Government the entire blame for failing to realise the strength of the enemy before the reverse of October 20. But after October 30 there was an extraordinary failure to understand the meaning of the defeat, and an unintelligible delay and hesitation in the despatch of further divisions. The force now on its way to the front is quite insufficient. . . . The conclusion reluctantly forced upon us is that the authorities have shown great want of foresight and judgment; nor can we hope for real success until the home end of the struggle is in the hands of a man who understands war and who can make use of the whole resources of the Empire in a most perilous situation."

FIGHTING EDITORS—NOT AT THE FRONT.

The *Yorkshire Post*: "We were in hopes that a good many of the shouters who were so anxious to show how the war with the Boers ought to be conducted would have responded to the official call for Volunteers. It was their opportunity. We have, however, been disappointed. Their momentary quietude was not due to preparations for the front: like the Boers, they were only lying low in their trenches, waiting for something to shoot at. Mr. Balfour's appointees of Manchester has given them a new impetus and yesterday they all fired a volley of more or less suicidal abuse at that fearless and chivalrous Minister, who has more pluck in one of his fingers than the whole ranting regiment of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Schneider-Canet guns employed with such effect by the Boers are very perfect in construction. The 6-inch gun has been adopted by the Russians. The Japanese have chosen a rather larger bore. The Spaniards have done the same. If the movement goes on, France will supplant German and English guns in many countries. The 6-inch gun is made of different sizes—40, 45, or 50 calibres—and it gives in general eight shots a minute.

The French, thanks to the prejudices and interests which have checked the development of automobilism in this country, have taken the lead in the manufacture of motor cars and their applications. The Scotte traction engine, drawing a train of cars on the roads, is giving satisfaction in the French Army. Twenty-five of these engines can provide an army of 60 000 men, 60 miles distant, with cartridges in 18 hours. They can also transport 50 "cannons of 24," weighing 24 tons each, a distance of 10 miles in a single night. If the Prussians had had such engines in 1870 they would not have required to wait three and a half months before getting their guns into position for the seige of Paris. According to Moltke, they had to bring 960 waggons and over 2,000 horses from Metz for the purpose. A Scotte traction engine replaces 32 horses, and 200 or 300 of them would have enabled the Germans to commence bombarding Paris a few days after the investment began. It is evident that in future wars traction engines and motor cars will render important service.

The French military authorities are considering the formation of six railway regiments. The Boer war has shown the importance of railway operations, and the new regiments will be recruited from railway servants, who will be drilled in running trains, destroying and repairing tracks, telegraphing, &c.

The Volunteer Corps of electrical engineers, raised by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, intend to furnish a party of officers for service in South Africa, and subscriptions are invited from the members for the purpose.

M. Turpain, Professor of the School of Science, Bordeaux, has invented a new telegraph based on the Hertzian waves by canalising them in a single wire and employing resonators in time to make the message audible.

Herr Poulsen, a German inventor, has applied the phonograph to register telephone messages when a subscriber is absent. He does not use a waxen surface, but a metal band to receive the sounds. The apparatus was tried in Germany, and is to figure at the Paris Exhibition.

A "Crooke's tube" for Rontgen radiography with an anti-cathode, cooled by a circulation of cold water, has been introduced by M.M. Buguet and Chabaud, of 58, Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, Paris. It gives a very good emission of the "X" rays.

The Rontgen rays have been applied to the investigation of a "throwing stick" from a cliff dwelling of Colorado by Professor Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania Free Museum of Science and Art. As surmised by Mr. Cushing, four beads, presumably of turquoise, were shown under the wrappage of the stick.

An acetylene gas plant has been erected at Assam, and the fact shows how easily this new illuminant can be produced in colonies and dependencies where an ordinary gas or electric lighting plant would be very expensive to undertake.

The Dutch plan for draining part of the Zuyder Zee involves the construction of a huge dyke across it. This work will take nine years to make, and the pumping out of the water will require twenty-four years; but some land will be ready for cultivation before the work is completed.

Animals are not only saved by "protective mimicry but by "active mimicry" that is to say, the animal selects a habitat which its own colour suits. Thus, according to Mr. Distant in the "Zoologist," the white butterflies of Hamburg have selected the white-leaved maple on which to settle. Argentine birds, which formerly built on the ground, are nesting on trees now.

Iron does not rust in Lake Titicaca according to the "Scientific American." A chain or anchor left in it for a fortnight keeps bright and clean. It is supposed that chemical salts in the water preserve the metal.

Porto Rico is being surveyed by the Americans, who find that the existing charts and maps are all wrong, especially on the east coast. Apparently the Spaniards have been content with a faulty map, through scientific ignorance and a desire to keep commercial rivals at a distance.

Among the prizes offered by the Paris Academie des Sciences for this year is a Breant prize of £4,000 (100,000 francs) for a specific against Asiatic cholera, a Jecker prize of £460 (10,000 francs) for an important discovery in organic chemistry, and an Exraordinary prize of £240 (6,000 francs) for a work augmenting the efficiency of the French Navy.

The annual report of the U. S. Weather Bureau for last year will contain Professor Bigelow's observations on clouds in America. Important results bearing on weather prediction will be given.

At Iriemarken, in Eastern Norway, Herr Nils Bohnen and a company owning about 50 square miles of wild mountain land are breeding reindeer on a large scale. According to a report of the U. S. Consul at Bergen they have 2,400 deer, and mean to increase the herd to 4 000. The company propose to kill 1,000 every year, and can the meat for the French and other markets.

The "Stereo-Revue," 36 Rue de Provence, Paris, is a new departure in journalism. It gives the news of the day, or rather week, not in type, but in instantaneous photographs on a film like that of the cinematograph. A bobbin of this film is the journal, and the subscriber puts it through a portable stereoscope like a field glass, and looks at the pictures.

According to Rebiere in "Les Femmes dans la Science," which has just appeared in a second edition at Paris, the female Admirable Crichton was Maria Agnesi, born of noble parents in 1712. She was called the "oracle in seven languages." Pope Benedictus presented her with a rosary and a gold medal for her work on algebra and geometry, and appointed her professor of mathematics in Bologna University. She became a nun and died in her hospital on the field of battle, aged 81. Hypatia runs her close, and too many will seem the more illustrious Born in 375, daughter of Theon, professor of science, Alexandria, she was educated in Athens, taught mathematics and astronomy in Alexandria, probably invented the alembic, astrolabe, planisphere, and aerometer, wrote works on mathematics, and gave an astronomical rule. Beautiful, eloquent with a divine voice, she was perhaps the most glorious of her sex, and, as we know, fell a martyr to science at the hands of a mob. Among living women of science are Carlotta Angas Scot, born at Lincoln, and professor in Bryn Mawr; Miss Clark, born in the south of Ireland; and Dorothea Klumpke, born at San Francisco.

The "University Correspondent" has given some amusing mistakes of schoolboys in science examinations. According to one, the principal parts of the eye are the pupil, the moat, and the beam. Another defines a mariner's compass as a little "poast" struck up in the sea, and when people want to know the way the ships go and look at it.

An artificial stone from Belgium has recently been introduced into the French market, which is said to have four times the force of resistance of French freestone, and which has nearly all the properties of Cobe-tang granite. Consul Atwell, of Roubaix, states that it has been tried in the Maines Arsenal, and is found to be insensible to the action of cold, absorbs only 6 to 7 per cent. of water, even after a long dry spell, and cannot be crushed under a pressure of 40 kilogrammes (88 lbs.) to the square centimetre (square centimetre=.155 square inch). This artificial stone is manufactured at Uccles, near Brussels, in the following manner: Eighty parts of extremely clean and dry coarse sand are mixed with fifty parts of hydraulic lime reduced to a fine dry dust; this mixture is put into an iron box, which is plunged into a boiler of water, and this is hermetically closed. During seventy-two hours the cooking goes on under a pressure of six atmospheres, the temperature being maintained at 165 deg. At the end of this time the iron box contains a perfect homogeneous mass of stone, which rapidly hardens upon exposure to the air. The most varied colours are given to this stone, and its manufacture costs only one penny per cubic foot.

In the old chemical philosophy the atom (that which cannot be cut) was the smallest attainable portion of matter. Some recent experimenters believe that there are phenomena that can be explained only on the assumption that the so-called "atom" may be split up into still smaller bodies. This hypothesis is advanced by Professor J. J. Thomson, in a paper read before the British Association. "Experiments indicated," says the "Pharmaceutical Era," in an abstract of this paper, "that the charge carried by an atom in cathode discharges and similar phenomena is apparently one thousand times greater than in ordinary electrolysis; consequently either the atoms become disassociated and only a portion of their mass carries the negative charges of cathode rays, or else the atom can receive a greater charge than is assigned to it in explaining electrolytic phenomena." After describing an ingenious experiment devised to discriminate between these two possibilities, Professor Thomson concludes that the former agrees best with the facts. "It would appear," he says "that electrification seems to consist in the removal from an atom of a small corpuscle, the latter consisting of a very small portion of the mass with a negative charge, while the remainder of the atom possesses a positive charge."

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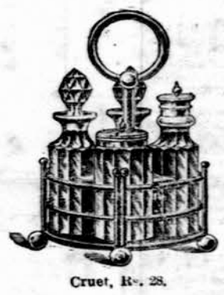

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